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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,131 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
• L. SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st Oct.
—CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th „
• L. BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
† • VICTORIA	6600	1500	G. F. Cates	11th „
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	E. Crew	18th „
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th „
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

• The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 164 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3887	800	R. Harvey	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4193	800	A. H. Johnson	25th „
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd „

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 530, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th „
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th „	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	...	On the 5th Nov.
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th „

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	10th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. Boothby	19th „

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 1, 1887. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	1887.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk.	1st Nov.

THIS STEAMER has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and Passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Oct. 14th, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, will sail positively on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p. m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

ONE Canoe BAROUCHE and a pair of Grey Arab HORSES, the property of Professor Hathornthwaite. Price Rs. 1,300.

A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON convertible into a T. Cart, with ladies' folding steps, by Fulker of Salisbury.

A new English-built circular-fronted BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestoft.

TO LET, for 13 months, from October 1887 to October 1888, a furnished BUNGALOW, on the Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of the Turkish Consul-General. Rent moderate.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

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OF
THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st October 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 24th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHE.

S. S. "KANRGA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 19, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EYE PRESERVERS AND SPECTACLES.

LOW IN PRICE, BUT OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

EYE PRESERVERS, with eye-pieces of carefully selected and perfect glass, Blue, Green, Neutral and Smoked.

	Rs.	a.
RAILWAY SPECTACLES, fine wire gauze side, with or without velvet border, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3	8
Do. do. more strongly made and of superior finish	7	0
SPOON SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	3	8
Do. do. Nickelled folding frames.	4	0
PLAIN, SPECTACLE SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3	0
GOGGLES, with fine wire gauze sides, velvet border, and elastic head band, per pair	2	4
HORSE SHOE SHAPE, with side pieces, per pair	5	0
Do. mounted in gold, single pin	30	0
Do. turn pin	34	0
SPECTACLES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.		
CONCAVE, for the relief of Short Sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	6	0
Do. deeply concave, Nos. 13 and 14	7	0
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20	0
Do. do. turn pin	25	0
Do. curl side, for riding	13	8
CONVEX, for the assistance of aged or long sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair.	6	0
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20	0
Do. do. turn pin	25	0
Do. do curl side, for riding	13	8
EYE-GLASSES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.		
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	3	4
Do. deeply Concave, Nos. 13 and 14	4	8
DOUBLE (SPRING FOLDERS), mounted in Tortoise Shell, with gilt Steel Spring, Concave or Convex, per pair	7	0
Do. in gold frame	22	8
EYE-GLASSES AND CATARACT SPECTACLES, with Lenses of purest Glass.		
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	1	8
Do. double spring folders, without frames, per pair	3	0
CATARACT SPECTACLES, in blued steel frames, numbered from + 10 to + 20, Dioptric Strength increasing with the numbers per pair	6	0

EYE SHADES, DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, ARTIFICIAL ANIMALS' AND BIRDS' EYES.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

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The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

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Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ... Rs. 4 8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ... „ 2-12 „

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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

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CHEMISTS.

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THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.

The Company have in their service a very large staff of English Chemists of extensive and varied experience, qualified in London by Examination.

All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

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The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, etc., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to her Majesty's Government.

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Of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological and Surveying Instruments.

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HOSIERY FOR COLD SEASON.

IMPORTANT SHIPMENTS now on inspection, selected by our Mr. PILE in London. All the latest West End novelties in Balbriggan, Merino and Cashmere Socks and Hose.

	Rs.		Rs.
GENT'S Balbriggan ½ Hose, new stripes and self-colors, special Lines ... per dozen, from	18	to	30
Do. Merino, ½ Hose, strongly recommended, new designs, from	21	to	28
Do. Cashmere, ½ Hose, all Wool, splendid finish and styles ... from	23	to	40
Do. Pure Natural Undyed Wool, ½ Hose, Silk Stripes, per dozen			30
Do. Hand Knit Hose, and ½ Hose ... from per pair			2-12

A very large variety of Cotton, Merino, Silk and Wool and Lambs Wool Undervests, Pant and Drawers.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
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RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.

"A PERFECT FIT." "COMFORT IN THE SADDLE."

	Rs.	
Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton, in every shade of Colour	24	0
Thin Bedfordcord, Soft and Elastic, for Indian wear, Drab or (*Karki*)	26	0
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear, Drab or (*Karki*)	28	0
White Bedford or Doeskin, most perfect materials	38	0
White Imperial Kersey, made from the finest wool, very thin and elastic	36	0
Drab Stockingette (*Karki*), a new Elastic Material, stout, soft, and comfortable	48	0
White do. do.	48	0

Gaiters of the above materials, from Rs. 10. Real Buckskins for Strapping Knees, and Seat.

CASH OR V. P. P. DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE = 12½ PER CENT.

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ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE'S Shirts are especially manufactured by them for wear on board the TROOPSHIPS, or for ordinary use under UNIFORM. These SHIRTS are fitted with perfectly plain CAMBRIC FRONTS and CUFFS, and are equal in appearance to the best Linen-fronted Shirts. Sizes from 15 to 17 inches in the neck are always kept in stock for immediate use.

SIX FOR Rs. 24.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
Estbd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estbd. in 1870.

GRIFFITHS' "PYRODENE," FIRE PROOF PAINT AND FIRE PROOFING LIQUID.

The only reliable Firproofing for
WOOD, CANVAS, MUSLIN, PAPER, &c.

See Professor Watson Smith's report on fireproofing in the *Times* of 9th, 12th, and 13th Sept. 1887.

These paints were used throughout the Manchester Exhibition in preference to any other and certified by the Chemical Section of Owen's College, Manchester, as the most effective in the market.

Theatres, Hotels, Public Offices, Houses, &c., can be decorated to any taste owing to the many tints that can be produced.

It is a Fire-resisting and Decorative Medium combined, and the only one in the market.

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Sole Manufacturers—GRIFFITHS BROS. & Co., 9, New Broad St., London, England.

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INVALIDS' WINES.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, AUG. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	Rs. 50
„ Gold Hunting Keyless Case	„ 65
„ Gold Half-Hunting „ „	„ 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
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ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.

Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.

PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS.
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T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

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OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

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Regent House, SIMLA.

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CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS
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"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE
FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Stage Manager......Mr. H. STANLEY.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC,
OPERATIC AND PANTOMIME COMPANY
WILL APPEAR
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 20TH OCTOBER,
IN
RUDDYGORE OR THE WITCHE'S CURSE.
LAST NIGHT BUT EIGHT.

During the Performance, a distinguished London Artist has kindly consented to appear and sing one of the London Novelties "Two lo[illegible]lack eyes," and "He is all right when yo[illegible]t you've got to know him first."

[illegible]RIDAY,
[illegible]PENZANCE.
[illegible]ON AS USUAL.
Rese[illegible]S. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
[illegible]. Commence at 9 sharp.
[illegible]RDAY, 22ND OCTOBER,
By special request,
[illegible]fternoon Performance of the Pantomime
JACK THE GIANT KILLER,
For Families and School Children.
Doors open at 2-30. Commence at 3 p.m.

MADRAS RACES, 1888.

January 21st, 24th, 26th, 28th.

OWNERS are reminded that the NEXT ENTRANCES CLOSE on the 1st November.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The ADJOURNED THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 13th idem.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy. Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, October 19, 1887.

THE Undersigned hereby give Notice, that on account of Mr. G. Bouillier retiring from business, we are liquidating, and request anybody having a just claim against us, to send it in before 1st November next.

TOUSSAINT and BOUTILLIER.
Paris, 15 October 1887.

REFERRING to the above, I hereby give Notice, that Mr. G. BOUTILLIER having retired, I shall continue the business on my own account under the style and firm of ALFRED TOUSSAINT & Co.

ALFRED TOUSSAINT.
Paris, 15th October, 1887.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the out-going Committee.
II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee for the year 1887 88 and to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 19th October 1887.

LOST, STOLEN, or MISLAID, a SHARE CERTIFICATE of the Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, No. 960, standing in the name of Goculdas Dolutram, with a Deed of Transfer and Approval Paper attached and signed by the above-named Goculdas Dolutram, the seller, and Anuntram Shivram, the purchaser. An application has been made for the issue of a Duplicate Certificate. Any one finding it and handing over the same to the Undersigned will be rewarded. The Public is cautioned against dealing in any way with the said Lost Certificate and Transfer Deed.

HEERACHUND JUGJIVAN,
Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting „	„ 110
Cut-hunting „	„ 115

Two Years' Guarantee.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	„ 12
Shamrock	„ 11
Thistle	„ 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes.

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

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ON
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BY
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(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
Imperial Treasury, Rose Rep—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue	8	0	„
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	„
Imperial Treasury Rep—Queen's, extra double thick	7	8	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid—extra thick, large octavo	7	8	„
Imperial Treasury Vellum Rep—Albert size	7	0	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid—extra thick, octavo	7	0	„
The "Castle"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	„
Super Cream Laid—Double thick, large 8vo	5	8	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid—Queen's, extra thick	5	0	„
Air Dried Imperial Vellum.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3	4	
Thick Satin Superfine Cream Laid—Albert size	3	0	
Bank Large Post, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto	2	8	„
Superfine Cream Laid Note-paper	2	8	„
"Reliance" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	„
Superfine Cream Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2	0	„
Cream Laid Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1	8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
Imperial Treasury, Rose Rep, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
Imperial Treasury, Blue Rep.	1	4	„
Imperial Treasury Vellum Rep, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	„
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1	4	
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	„
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid, to match octavo note-paper	1	4	„
Double Thick, Superfine Cream Laid, to match "Castle" note-paper	1	0	„
Double Thick, Superfine Cream Laid, to match large octavo of same quality	1	0	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid, to match Queen size, extra thick	1	0	„
"Vellum," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
Cream Laid, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1	4	„
Commercial Bank.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
Canadian Buff, No. 6	3	0	„
„ „ No. 7	3	12	„
Drabs.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	„
Mottled Grey.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	„
"Magic," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	4	„
African Globe.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	4	per 100
"Quality J," Superfine Cream Laid	3	0	per 1,000.
Thistle.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	„
"Advertiser," No. 7, larger than "Advertiser," No. 4	2	4	„
"Advertiser," No. 4, better quality than the above	1	14	„
"Special," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	„
"Special," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	„
Square No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"Globe, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	„
Valuables.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1	8	per 100
Large Square.—For invitation cards	0	8	„

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	
Oleograph Stationery Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
"Apsley" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	„
Express Cards.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	„

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our Firm in London.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 7th October, 1887.

THE Undersigned, in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as heretofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in a plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co. 249½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that on account of enlarging our business we have REMOVED our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS from Hornby Row, 15, to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.

C. JOST AND CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc.,
Church Street, 16, Bombay.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES

IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents: M. M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the Twenty-second instant, until further notice, the following ALTERATIONS OF, and ADDITIONS to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE over this Railway will take effect, namely:—

FIRST.—The Passenger Trains between Bombay and Poona will leave Bombay at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 9 p.m., and 11 p.m., and will leave Poona at 9-30 a.m., 12-30 noon, 9 p.m., and 11 p.m.

SECOND.—The Down and the Up South East Mail Trains will run as at present, but they will stop at Loni. They will not stop at Patas and Kem.

THIRD.—The Down Mixed Train now leaving Sholapur at 6-30 p.m., will leave instead at 7-5 p.m.

FOURTH.—The Up Mixed Train from Raichur will start at 3 a.m. instead of at 7-30 p.m., as at present.

FIFTH.—The Mixed Trains between Bhusawal and Harda will be extended to Jabalpur and run as under, namely:—

The down Train will leave Bhusawal at 7-45 a.m., arrive at Sohagpur at 10-30 p.m., leave at 5 a.m., and arrive at Jabalpur at 12-30 noon.

The Up Train will leave Jabalpur at 2 p.m., arrive at Sohagpur at 9-15 p.m., leave at 4 a.m., and arrive at Bhusawal at 6-30 p.m.

SIXTH.—Some of the Local Trains now running between Bombay and Coorla, Tanna, and Kalyan will be slightly altered, and additional Local Trains will run between those places.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula, the Dhond and Munmar, the Bhopal, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti (State) Railways will continue to run as at present.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the Twenty-second of October 1887, exhibited at Stations and the Special Notice in the Company's Monthly Guide Book.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, the Fifteenth of October, 1887.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	„ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	„ 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

"BURMA. 1885-7."
MINIATURE MEDALS

FOR THE
CAMPAIGN IN BURMA
ARE NOW READY.
EARLY ORDERS SOLICITED.
OLD WAR MEDALS,
MINIATURE MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.
REGIMENTAL PRIZE AND PRESENTATION PLATE.

E. & E. EMANUEL,

DEALERS IN WORKS OF ART, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND MEDALLISTS,
3, THE HARD, PORTSEA.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"EMANUEL, HARD, PORTSEA."

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£[illegible],000
RESERVE FUND.........[illegible]000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, [illegible] through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, [illegible]
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 548,900.
REST	„ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months......5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ......4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operativ Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising if their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot nas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of e Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Gazette Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 18[illegible]......£[illegible]
„ [illegible]......£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods [illegible] Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured [illegible] either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,05[illegible] 67

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,1[illegible]
1873	£2,645,504 1 2	1885	£5,318,40[illegible]

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______Day of ______18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.*
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James Fletcher, Esq.
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Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over,
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire in Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation,
Bombay, 19th August, 1879.

NOTICES

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO LET, AT MADRAS,

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LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU,
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant.*

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3 p.m.
Kurrachee Ice Company, 3, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Mecca (s), from Mozambique; and Pheasant (s), Aden.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Steamers Lucinda, Athabasca, and St. Oswald, for Calcutta.

G. I. P. Railway.—The following statement of traffic for the week ending the 15th inst. shows an increase of Rs. 1,71,843 in receipt.

Committed to the Sessions.—Mr. Ryan yesterday committed Hajee Sulliman Hajee Tyeb, a Mussulman, for trial at the next sessions on a charge framed under section 375 of the Indian Penal Code. A respectable Bania woman named Jumnabhai was the complainant.

House-breaking and theft.—Peeroo Mundao *alias* Peeroo Mahomedkhan was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having on the 4th instant, committed house-breaking and theft of property, consisting of articles of wearing apparel, sundry silver ornaments, two war Medals, and Rs. 30 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 68, the property of Hooseinbee, the widow of a Havildar of a Native Regiment, residing in Kojah street. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Stealing a Blanket.—Gunput Pandoo, was yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan by Inspector Stanford, with stealing a blanket from private Hardy of the East Yorkshire Regiment. He was arrested when trying to dispose of it, and then stated that a soldier had sold it to him. Mr. Ryan convicted and fined him Rs. 5, in default of payment to undergo seven days' imprisonment.

Theft.—Dhondoo Gharra, a Hindoo, was yesterday charged by Inspector Raymond before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with stealing Rs. 4 in cash, the property of Mahadeo Dhunjoo, a mill hand on the 12th instant, from his residence in Mahim Bazaar Road. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one months' rigorous imprisonment.

An Audacious theft.—Gungaram Wasudeo was yesterday charged by Inspector George, before Mr. Ryan, with stealing an embroidered cap from Dinbhai, the daughter of Dr. H. Bottlewalla. The child was seated in a phaeton and was being driven round the town to view the illuminations during the Dewali holidays. The accused snatched the cap from her head. An alarm was raised by the girl, but no one could see anything of the accused. On Monday evening however, a native caste-fellow took the cap for sale to Dr. Bottlewalla's coachman, not knowing that it had been stolen from the latter's master. He immediately recognised it and told Dr. Bottlewalla about it. The accused was eventually pointed out by the man and given in charge. As there were several cases against the accused this case was remanded, to allow of further inquiries being made.

Serious Street Accident.—A Mahomedan named Geegha Esau, aged about 50 years, a hawker of fruit, while passing along Essajee street on the afternoon of the 3rd instant, had his right leg fractured by a bail of pressed gunny bags falling on it. The bags it is alleged were thrown from the upper floor of a house, without any precautions having been taken to guard against probable danger. Rama Siddoo, a labourer, who committed the act, was charged on the 4th instant before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with causing grievous hurt. Evidence for the prosecution was partly gone into, but owing to the injured man being unable to appear, the case was postponed. The man on 12th instant, becoming seriously ill, the medical authorities at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, deemed it necessary to amputate the limb, and he is still lying in a critical condition.

Neglectful Parents.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Esakjan Mahomed and Haroon Ismail, two Mussalman lads, stood charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with stealing six pies from Oogra Baichand, a Hindu. The complainant it appeared was watching the performance of a juggler, when the accused picked his pocket of the money. Being seen by a policeman, they were arrested. The youthful pickpockets admitted their guilt, but before convicting them, the Magistrate had inquiries made respecting them. As a result of this it appeared that their parents were respectable merchants, and the lads had gone wrong while viewing the Dewali illuminations, being led away by others. Superintendent Crummy, in reply to the Court, stated that it was a very common thing for boys like the accused to act as they did; they were generally led away by older criminals, who made it quite a business to teach youngsters to steal and pick people's pockets. His Worship discharged Esak Mahomed, the younger of the two, having severely censured his parent for neglecting him, and the other boy he sent to the Sassoon Reformatory for six months, where Government would give him more attention than seemed to have been given by his father. He thought it most inexcusable that parents should be so neglectful of their children.

Colonel Marshall's Popularity.—If Colone Marshall's popularity is to be measured by the manner of his reception on his return to Hyderabad on Saturday evening, then must it be great indeed. Except for the Nizam himself, we never remember to have seen so large a gathering to greet the arrival of any "big-wig." The gallant Colonel must have been much gratified to see the platform so crowded, and to find that the enthusiasm of one or two of his most ardent admirers induced them to go all the way to Wadi to welcome him. On his arrival he drove straight to Siftabad in the hope of paying his respects to His Highness; but he was disappointed.—*Deccan Times.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A STUDY OF PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH.

The *Gujerat Gazette*, an Anglo-Vernacular weekly, says:—The Principal of Elphinstone College who is leaving India for nineteen months, to rejoin his service at the expiration of that term, leaves us with a large volume of precious sentiments for all youths to treasure. The learned principal can scarcely leave a richer Memento of himself to those whom his life has affected in its various phases. Mr. Wordsworth's life in India has been an eminently brilliant career. It has fructified with results the most desirable. Himself not a man of high aptitudes for immediate or prompt action, the philosophic professor has exhibited his greatness in silent sympathy. The principal sowed broad cast high principles of public morality that have taken deep roots in the minds of the Indian politicians of the day. Whatever might have been the mighty and decidedly beneficial influence of the political and social opinions of the head of the Presidency College, his influence as a teacher over his pupils remains unapproached. No professor in the Educational department has had more brilliant results to show as attesting his greatness than Mr. Wordsworth. Yet Mr. Wordsworth never could pretend to being a good tutor—a teacher who could enter into the difficult situations of students preparing for University Examinations. Tested by that most common place of Standards, to us he appears to be a grand failure. Mr. Wordsworth is neither MacMilan nor Selby. Adopting a criterion of judgment superior to the vulgar one of appraising merits by University achievements, the greatness of the great lecturer in History remains unrivalled. No lecturer in the Elphinstone College threw more interest in his subjects, lectured with a keener relish, with a greater appreciation of the excellent qualities of many of his auditors than Professor Wordsworth. The one great secret of Mr. Wordsworth's success in his lectures lies in the love he created in susceptible minds for subjects they studied. He bound himself to his pupils and their books of study with an inviolable chain of sympathy!! Who breathed more nobly in his lectures, inspired higher feelings, created more elevating sentiments than the Principal holding forth on Historical and Economic subjects. Mr. Wordsworth like the very best of professors presented ideals which his pupils conciously adopted as models for imitation. Here again Wordsworth achieved less by what he actually did than what he simply touched.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 18th October, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·881
Temperature of the Air	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·1
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, N, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	191

* From midnight to midnight.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in the chair, the further consideration of the Acting Municipal Commissioner's letter forwarding a return showing roads urgently requiring repairs and asking for a grant of Rs. 1,23,733 from the surplus revenue for such repairs was continued by the members. During the discussion a good deal of reference was made to the state of the roads of this city. Colonel Merewether proposed that the Council should recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 4,58,251 from the surplus revenue of last year, to provide the cost for fully metalling the roads enumerated in the return. Colonel Merewether thought that the present state of the roads in the city demanded their serious attention, and they should spend all the money they had available. Spending small sums on the work would be throwing so much money away. As no member would second the proposition it fell through. Sir Henry Morland was willing to second it if the motion included only the amount (Rs. 1,49,733) asked for by the Commissioner. He did not see why they should go beyond that, and therefore proposed, Mr. R. N. Khote seconding, that the Municipal Corporation be recommended to sanction the appropriation of Rs. 1,23,733 from the surplus revenue for the cost of metalling the roads, and also to sanction Rs. 26,000 for the erection of several works. A chawl at Vehar, a store-room at Chinchpokli, and an inspector's quarters at Bhundawada. The Acting Municipal Commissioner spoke as to the necessity of the repairs. Many new roads had been taken up and the mileage of the city had increased to a great extent, and during the last three years the roads had through causes, which could not be controlled, been damaged, spoilt by rains, and neglected. Their present state called for immediate attention, and the amount left from the last grant was quite inadequate to meet the present demand. The Chairman thought the state of the roads was a cause for general complaint, and now when the money was available to remedy the complaint, it behoved them to support the Commissioner. Dr. Waters also spoke in favour of the resolution and the necessity of repairing the roads. The resolution was carried by a majority of four. The next item of importance was the consideration of the Council's report for 1886-87, which was adopted, with very slight alterations, on the motion of the Chairman.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were disposed of:—

Re Dhunjee Hirjee.—Mr. Dhairyavan applied for leave to file a fresh petition for the insolvent, on the ground that the former petition was dismissed, not on the merits, but for want of prosecution. The insolvent had now been in jail for the last two months and a half, and in his affidavit he stated that he was not able to prosecute the former petition for want of money. He was arrested by one of the opposing creditors and put in jail in August last. In September, when he applied for an interim order, he was informed that his petition had been dismissed at the instance of Messrs. Forbes and Company for want of prosecution; and ever since he had remained in jail. A creditor, who appeared in person, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had been concealing his property and that on his being arrested, he offered to pay him a sum of Rs. 600. His Lordship refused the application, remarking that the insolvent had done nothing during the nine months his petition was on the file.

Re Marco Mondolfo.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order which had been granted to the insolvent, and which expired last week. Fresh notices had been served to the creditors. The insolvent was now in Europe, and had sent in a medical certificate.

The Judge enquired if Mr. Mankar had read the certificate.

Mr. Mankar said he could not read it, as it was written in the Italian language; but he saw it was countersigned by the British Consul at Florence.

The judge said the certificate was to the effect that it was necessary for the insolvent to stay at Florence five months more. His Lordship enquired whether the application was opposed.

Mr. Mankar said there was no opposition. All the creditors had been served with notices; and the learned counsel applied for an extension of the interim order for five months.

The Judge granted an extension for four months ..ly.

Re Hormusjee Dorabjee.—Mr. Mankar applied for an extension for three months of the interim order granted to the insolvent. The application was not opposed and was granted.

Re Abdool Carim Jan Mahomed.—On behalf of the insolvent, Mr. Mankar moved for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

Re Ramchunder Cassiram.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an adjournment of the first hearing in this case, as about a dozen creditors had not yet been served with notices. Some of them were in Bhopal and would not return to Bombay for some time. There were other creditors who avoided service of the notice upon them. His Lordship after some discussion, granted insolvent two months' time for the service of notice upon those creditors who had not been served.

Re Crishnarao Ramchunder Laud and others.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvents, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices upon the creditors. The amendment became necessary by reason of the death of the first insolvent. The application was granted, the interim order of two of the insolvents being extended for a month.

Re Ardasir Nowrojee Guzder.—The insolvent, who appeared in person, moved absolute a rule granted him some time ago for the withdrawal of his petition and schedule. The application was granted.

Petition Dismissed.—The petitions of Hugh Edward Arthur Mellison and William Arthur Allen were dismissed for want of prosecution.

Re Gustavo Olcesse.—The insolvent appeared for his discharge. There was no opposition. The Judge remarked that insolvent started in business, according to his schedule, with a capital of Rs. 400, and had incurred liabilities to the extent of Rs. 1,70,000. His discharge was therefore adjourned for nine months.

Discharges.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Raghoba Narayen Dhurandar, Venayek Balcrishna Kothare; Jugounath Keroba; Bhaskar Babuljee Pathare; Babajee Vittoo Gurao; Harivulubh Khimjee; Nowrojee Cowasjee Dubash and another; Doorgabai, woman, and another; Venayek Narayen Rao; and Burjorjee Rustomjee Bapoo.

A ROWDY POLITICAL MEETING.

At Plymouth on Monday, Sept. 26, a very disorderly meeting was held to listen to addresses by the Earl of Morley, Lord Ebrington. Mr Walter Morrison, and other representatives of the Unionist party. From the beginning of the proceedings there was the greatest uproar, and this culminated when Mr. Russell proceeded to address the meeting. Twice appeals were made for order, and they were partially successful, but, finally, the meeting refused to hear Mr. Russell any longer, and he had to resume his seat. An amendment was proposed to a resolution in favor of the Legislative Union, and denouncing indiscriminate resort to coercion. Lord Morley, rising after consultation with his supporters, announced that he intended to unite the resolution and the amendment, inasmuch as the amendment was one with which all Unionists could agree. This intimation was received with mingled shouts of laughter, and yells, amidst which Lord Morley proceeded to put the combined motion and amendment. Comparatively few hands were held up for the vote in that form, and the Gladstonians present, declining to vote against the resolution as a whole, were evidently in great preponderance. A very exciting scene then occured, Lord Morley being challenged with acting at variance with Parliamentary practice. The confusion on the platform was great, and the speakers left the building, followed by a highly excited crowd. Mr. Russell was severely hustled and his hat smashed in, and he gave a youth into custody on a charge of endeavouring to trip him up. The crowd subsequently dispersed.

MADRAS.

The Lister Bribery Case.—Rajamundry, Oct. 16. In the Lister bribery case, the accused was released when the Court rose, and the Magistrate ordered 500 rupees (the amount of the fine) to be deducted from the 3,000 rupees, (the amount in Court) offered as a bribe, and the remainder to be paid to the accused. Mr. Lister, as Sessions Judge, issued proceedings to the Magistrate yesterday (a holiday) prohibiting the execution of this order, and calling for the record. The Magistrate thereon issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, if he should fail to pay the fine.—*Times.*

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

THE LATE SURGEON MAJOR A. E DALGAIRNS.

The following extract from Regimental Orders by Colonel N. Swanston, Commandant 7th Regiment M. I., dated, Port Blair, 27th September, shows the esteem in which the late Surgeon-Major A. E Dalgairns (who died recently at Madras) was held:—

"It is with sincere regret that the Commandant makes known to all ranks of the Regiment, the information received last evening, of the death of the late Surgeon Major A. E. Dalgairns. In him the British officers have lost a warm-hearted friend and an ever-ready medical attendant. The loss sustained by the Native ranks they will fully realise as in the late Surgeon-Major Dalgairns they possessed an officer who fully sympathized with them when patients under his care and who was always willing to attend to a sick wife or ailing child. British officers are invited to wear the established mourning when in uniform for a month as a token of respect for the deceased."

The *Madras Times*, referring to Dr. Dalgairns death, says:—

We may mention that Dr. Dalgairns was a Madrasee having been born (of Eurasian parents) and educated in this city. For his schooling, he was indebted to the Doveton College from which he matriculated, and for his medical training to the Madras Medical College, which institution he joined in 1858-59 as a private student, and of which he proved a distinguished pupil. A year after he had entered the College, Professor Chipperfield reported that "the private students, both of the first and second year, are as a class particularly attentive to their studies and exhibit a very fair amount of intelligence." In 1860-61, that is in the third year, he was, amongst the private students, the first in class, and obtained high approval in Anatomy and second prize in Surgery. In the followin gyear he stood, in the order of merit, second in Medicine, third in Surgery, and eight in Diseases of the Eye, and obtained a prize for Medicine. On leaving the Madras Medical College he went as Surgeon Superintendent of Emigration ships to Bourbon and the West Indies. In 1866 he proceeded to England and attended a course in Edinburgh and then entered the Indian Medical Service by competition, attended Neltey, and came out to India in 1868. He was the son of Mr. Dalgairns, senior partner of the firm of Oakes, Dalgairns and Company. About three years ago he married in Scotland, and has left a widow and two children. Of the high esteem in which the late Dr. A. E. Dalgairns was held, the Regimental Order we have quoted above, is not the only testimony. At the military funeral which was accorded to him, among the many sorrowful attendants were almost the whole of the Professors of the Madras Medical College.

THE HEALTH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Indian Engineering writes:—The difficulty of procuring reliable statistics in India, in connection with any subject affecting important public questions, especially in the matter of vital returns is amply verified by the memorandum of the Army Sanitary Commissioner on the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay, for 1885-86. The paper is highly interesting from a general point of view, but from the standpoint of a professional it is of exceptional value, relating as it does to the engineering works constructed there within the last few years which have an immediate bearing on the health of the town. The initial impediments in the way of securing correct information are the social customs in the East, which have the sanction of religion. Take, for example, the census of 1881; no one who has lived for any length of time in the country will dispute the fact that, as a rule, natives are loth to communicate to the public the internal economy of their household—the number of inmates, male or female, single or married—and similar information necessary for the purpose. However elaborate the preparations made by Government to secure reliable returns might have been, it was a foregone conclusion that their efforts would be defeated. The evening of the census was a remarkable occasion, an incubus hung over the country as if we were preparing for a final struggle for life or death. Everything, however, passed off quietly, with this exception that the object of all these costly preparations was not attained. The Army Sanitary Commissioner will not accept the figures of births and deaths and deaths as given in the latest returns and he has very good reasons for doing so. The population of Bombay has been estimated at 773,196, leaving out of calculation the considerable increase since then, like Calcutta, by a large changing and migratory population. Now, let us come to actual figures. The recorded births for the last three years vary from 15,182 in 1883 to 14,964 in 1885; it therefore follows that the birth-rate on the census population would be 19·35 per 1,000 but on the calculated increase since 1881 the rate fall to 17·72 per 1,000, or about half the birth-rate in London. This is no doubt due to defective registration for reasons given above. Let us now turn to the death-rates, and we find the same inaccurate results. There is a total of 25·88 per 1,000 for the population of both sexes, a ratio, which considering what has been the past sanitary history of Bombay, the Commissioner would not be warranted in accepting.

Similar haziness surrounds the figures relating to the cholera. It is generally supposed that water is a main medium for the conduct of the germs of the disease into the human system. But this theory seems to have received a rude shock as will appear from the following:—In the report of the Officer of Health the following facts are given on the relation of the disease to the water-supply. Of the people using water from the Vehar and Tulsi lakes 589 were attacked and 465 died, and of the well-water drinkers 94 were attacked and 17 died. This clearly proves that of the lake-water drinkers 78·8 per cent, died and of the well water drinkers 75·5 died—"results," says the Army Sanitary Commissioner, "in direct contradiction to the presumed specification of cholera-polluted water in spreading the disease."

During the past official year main sewerage works had been extended and there was a general desire expressed for making connections with the houses along the sewer lines; but those lines which are intended for house drainage are to be separate from those intended to receive or carry storm water, for which other provisions are being made.

From a report of the Municipal Commissioner for 1883-84 it would appear that the 'dry' system of removing night soil is much in vogue in Bombay and accords with the customs and ideas of the inhabitants. The Army Sanitary Commissioner draws attentions to this and remarks:—"In a large densely-peopled city such as we have shown Bombay to be, any attempt at 'dry' removal of house filth would most certainly end in a state of matters by no means likely to improve the public health, and that wherever there is water at hand, together with house connections, drains, sewers, and a suitable outlet, there is no alternative, for all the means are at hand for the immediate cleansing of houses. This must be a continuous operation at a rate of not less than 3 feet per second. He quotes the engineering arrangements of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where the sewers and drains for 60,000 people discharge the excreta and foul water from the most distant point to the outlet within one and a half hour, the fall for half a mile being 1 in 1,000.

In the period covered by the report, water was supplied from the Vehar and Tulsi lakes by 14,448 connections, 46 dipping wells, 56 drinking fountains, 24 stand pipes, 14 large ornamental fountains, and 17 cattle troughs. A new 24-inches iron main had been laid from the Vehar lake, and the filter beds at Vehar had been completed. Bhandarwada Water Works appear to have been completed and also the reservoir and filter works on Malabar Hill. The subject of additional water-supply from Tansa was under consideration. Concurrently with all these improvements the Army Sanitary Commissioner recommends better house construction, so as to give more breathing space to each individual, and thus decrease the risk of air stagnation, which is as inimical to health as defective drainage or water-supply.

BENGAL.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 8th of October there were 204 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 24·5 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 206 deaths, and the death-rate was 24·0 per thousand. There were 0 deaths from small pox, 15 from cholera, 60 from fevers, 31 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—3 Non Asiatics, 6 Mixed Races, 140 Hindus, 49 Mahomedans, and 6 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 8th of October was 204 against 206 and 180 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 3. There were 15 deaths from cholera against 15 and 8 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 7. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 60 and 14 respectively, against 59 and 17 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·5 per mille per annum, against 26·9, the mean of the last five years.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE BOMBAY P. W. D. SECRETARYSHIP.

The appointment of Mr. W. S. Howard, M. Inst. C. E., to be Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Public Works Department threatens to become the subject of a considerable controversy. *Indian Engineering* takes part in the discussion, and in a long article urges the claims of Colonel Goodfellow. We quote as follows:—

The appointment of Mr. W. S. Howard, M.I.C.E., as Secretary in the Public Works Department, Bombay, in succession to Mr. J. E Hart, M.I.C.E., is likely to give rise to further complications between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India. The orders passed, after the late controversy between the two Governments, were, that no officer below the rank of Chief Engineer should be appointed Secretary. Now, Mr. Howard has not yet attained that rank yet, whereas, Colonel Goodfellow V.C R.E. has. The recent appointment, therefore, shows Lord Reay's final determination not to have a Royal Engineer Secretary on any terms whatever. It is not difficult to divine the *raison d'etre* of this, as Lord Reay has in all probability learnt that the support and thorough *espirit de corps* of what is irreverently termed the Simla gang carry enough weight to make a Royal Engineer Secretary take up a far less subordinate attitude on departmental questions than the Governor could hope to force a Civil Engineer to occupy. Whether this be so or not, there can be no question as to the right and wrong of the case. It will be generally admitted that this journal has always upheld the cause of the Civil Engineers in the Service, and it is in their cause that we emphatically protest against the injustice with which Colonel Goodfellow has been treated in this matter. We take it that an officer is absolutely entitled to his promotion in turn, s long as he has shewn that he is capable of administering the post to which he aspires, and to which he is entitled by rank and seniority. Any proof of incapacity would no doubt be sufficient to disqualify him, but we never even heard this asserted against Colonel Goodfellow: and until this be shewn, the treatment meted out to him is glaring injustice.

These episodes in the history of the Department have always a comic side, and the present instance is no exception to the rule. The two Governments are now at a complete deadlock, and somewhat resemble a couple of angry dogs snarling at each other over a bone. The sequence of the events as they have actually occurred is nothing more or less than laughable. Lord Reay, who is evidently a man of autocratic temperament, at first attempts to "ram in" a Covenanted Civilian *protege*, Mr Lee-Warner, as Secretary in the Public Works Department. The above expression is, we admit, not an elegant one, but it expresses our meaning adequately enough. The Government of India promptly put a stop to Lord Reay's action, and inform him that he must appoint an Engineer, whether Civil or Military, to the post; blandly adding that if the Government of Bombay feel that they have no Engineer sufficiently distinguished to occupy that position, the Government of India will be only too glad to help them out of the difficulty, by sending them a man so qualified. At the same time the Bombay Government get a patronising pat on the back, and are told to select the best man they have got in the Presidency.

Lord Reay now committed an act which can only be described as that of a blundering *farceur*. Mr. Hughes, the Under Secretary, a 2nd grade Executive Engineer, was hereupon appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary, we presume on the ground that he was the senior fittest man for the post. This was really too much for Sir Theodore Hope, and the Bombay Government were again ordered to appoint an Engineer, but were reminded that only a Chief Engineer was eligible for the post of Secretary. Lord Reay then gazetted Mr. J. E. Hart, M.I.C.E., who was about to retire from the Service in another fortnight, obviously and absurd appointment, intended only to stave off the evil day when he would be compelled to gazette Colonel Goodfellow. When that day arrived, Mr. Howard who has only attained the rank of Superintending Engineer, was appointed to the coveted post. Thus the Government of India and of Bombay are in the following position. The former have given distinct orders that only a Chief Engineer could be considered eligible for the Secretaryship, the Bombay Government first laugh at, then evade, and finally disobey these orders. The onus now lies on Lord Reay of proving that Colonel Goodfellow is unfit for the appointment, and if he can do so a Chief Engineer will have to be appointed from another province by the Government of India. We trust that this will be done, if it be finally decided that Colonel Goodfellow is to be superseded, as it is perfectly ridiculous that the Central Government should be flouted and set at defiance in a matter of this kind. If Lord Reay had been in the right we would have been the first to support him; or if the Government of India had attempted to force a *persona ingrata* upon him,—there being at the same time a suitable man available in Bombay,—the Governor would have deserved sympathy; but we fail to see in his action anything more than the "*Zidd*" of an autocratic man, whose object throughout has been merely to "sit upon" a gentleman, whose only fault is to belong to a corps to whom Lord Reay appears to have a rooted dislike. The Government of India may get the reputation of having tried to force Lord Reay to accept Colonel Goodfellow against his better judgment if they compel him to obey their deliberate orders; but their backs are quite broad enough to bear such an imputation. It is possibe that amongst a small section of the Service, there may be an outcry of this being only another job done for the Royal Engineers; but we feel certain, that the good feeling and sense of justice of the great majority of the Civil Engineers will not take this view. They have only to put themselves in the same position, or think of what their feelings would have been, if similar treatment had been accorded to the Civil Engineer, instead of to a Royal Engineer. No doubt much injustice has been done in the past, but we are now beginning to hope for a better state of things. We also hope that the Government of India will insist on their orders being obeyed, and that Lord Reay may be made to eat the leek down to the very last quarter of an inch.

INDIAN ABSTEMIOUSNESS.

The *Spectator* writes as follows with reference to the habit or virtue of abstemiousness so largely practiced by Indians:—

It is a little difficult to make the ideas of one race clear to men of another; but we believe few of the Settlement officers, who of all men best know the real people of India, would deny that their abstemiousness was in part a virtue. The mental habit which enables Indians to abstain from pleasant things may have been generated in them by ages of continuous want; but that there is a mental habit which makes abstemiousness easier to them is certain. They are like English women who likes nice things occasionally, but who do not give to eating and drinking and comfort generally the prodigious place in life which English men, and especially English workmen and philanthropists, now do.

Millions of natives, helped no doubt by the ascetic teaching of their creed, do not care much about comfort for their bodies, and would rather have comfort in other directions—say, through leisure or accumulation. They will not be worked to death for their stomachs' sake. They will accumulate if they see a chance, however their insides may clamour to be comforted. There is no thrift like native thrift, and abstemiousness is its root. Peasants who have begun to save constantly continue the way of living we have described for years on end, and not unfrequently adhere to it after they have grown positively rich. They always, when in misfortune, meet it by complete personal self-denial. They waste on marriages and festivals, and on expenses, often legal, which they deem essential to honour, or which satisfy their pride; but they do not waste on themselves, even in copper coins—though they have at least one taste, that for sweetmeats, which is nearly as strong as that of the Briton for beer, or that of the Frenchman for a satisfying meal.

It seems to us that self-restraint influences the abstemious native as well as his poverty; and that self-restraint of this daily and persistant kind, often involving great resistance to temptation, and always involving slight but continous suffering, must be at least of the nature of virtue. It is so all the more because the native neither parades his economy nor sulks under it, nor hates the man who has no necessity to practice it. He regards it, as he does darkness or death, as part of a divinely appointed life, thinks about other things, and though very rarely a joyous man, is frequently an exceedingly humorous, and constantly placid one.

If it is admitted, as we should certainly admit, that abstemiousness is a virtue in the Indian, it is a little melancholy to think that, as in the working woman of the East End, it produces so little result of any beneficial kind. Character does not seem to be strengthened by it. The imbecile weakness of these very men, when custom, or the priests, or family pride demand mad waste, has been remarked ever since we entered the country, and is a perpetual theme of objurgation to native social reformers. They pay, too, unjust demands from tax-gatherers, from money-lenders, from powerful enemies, in as weak a way as the self-indulgent do, never resisting extortions which would drive Englishmen of the same type half frantic. Nor do they make their country wealthy.

It is a curious problem for the teetotallers and vegetarians and lecturers on thrift, that the Indians, who do not drink, who avoid meat, and who save cash with persistent care, have not made India, which is in the main a fertile continent, very rich, nor raised the average of wages very high, nor developed the wanst which generate what we call comfort. To all appearance, the grand results of their splendid abstemiousness are that the minimum rate of wages is the lowest, prices being considered, in the world, and that the continent contains perhaps a hundred millions more people than is quite good for it. It looks, as it looks also in the case of the working women of the East End, as if there were resultless virtues, or even virtues with an evil result, as if profusion developed energy, and as if energy produced more positive good than mere abstinence. It is conceivable not only that part of the wealth of Britain is due to a base desire for beef and porter, but that some of the spirit of enterprise in the people, some of the readiness to spend themselves in furious working, is due to it too.

We will not say that abstemiousness in a whole population produces as much harm as good, for we do not know enough to venture such an opinion; but we will say that fanatics and faddists may study Indian virtues and their results with a good deal of instruction. A little badness might be good for them. There are signs, for instance, we are told, as yet faint, that native abstemiousness and thrift may yield to one strong temptation now pressing very closely upon them. They all like tea, and may by degrees, like English sempstresses, like it enough to crave it, though its consumption—now confined to medicine—would greatly disturb the economy of their households. If that ever happened, Indian Chancellors of the Exchequer would jump for joy, and we feel by no means sure that the wealth of the people would not be greater. Tea is as much pure waste except in the pleasure it gives, as alcohol, perhaps it is even more so; but then, the desire for tea produces the energy necessary to obtain it, and so far as appears, the countervailing consequence of abstemiousness is deficient energy.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.	
Daily Prices—Beef—				
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	3	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9	
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0	
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6	
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6	
Shins, large, each	0	4	0	
Do. small, each	0	3	6	
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0	
Do. salt, each	0	7	6	
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0	
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0	
Liver, each	0	4	0	
Heart, each	0	1	6	
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	3	
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9	
Oxtail, each	0	3	0	
Sirloin, per lb	0	3	6	
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6	
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0	
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—				
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0	
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0	
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0	
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0	
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0	
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0	
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0	
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	12	0	
Mutton—	1st Sort.			2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0 2 0
Breast large	0	3	0	0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0	2	6	0 2 0
Head, each	0	3	0	..
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0	3	0	0 3 0
Oil—				
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0	
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0	
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	2	0	
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	8	0	
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0	
Castor Oil, per maund	3	8	0	
Sugar—				
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0	
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	3	
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3	
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3	
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6	
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0	
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	10	0	
Sago, per seer	0	1	6	
Fruits—				
Pine Apples, large, each	1	0	0	
Do. small, each	0	8	0	
Custard Apples, each	0	2	0	
Pomeloes, large, each	1	8	0	
Do. small, each	0	8	0	
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	8	0	
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0	
Orange, large, per dozen	1	8	0	
Do. small, per dozen	0	10	0	
Melons, small, each	0	1	3	
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0	
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0	
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0	
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0	
Limes sweet, per dozen	0	12	0	
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0	
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3	8	0	
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0	8	0	
Mangoes Afoos serdog	15	0	0	
Do. Common, per doz.	0	8	0	
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	6	0	
Grapes Cabool per box	0	5	0	
Apples Verona per dozen	1	0	0	
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2	0	0	
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0	
Chekoos, per dozen	0	12	0	
Mussumbees, per dozen	1	0	0	
Firewood—				
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0	
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	10	0	
Babool, per candy	6	0	0	
Do. per maund	0	3	6	
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0	
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3	
Aine, per candy	5	8	0	
Do. per maund	0	3	3	
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0	
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9	
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0	
Do. per maund	0	3	0	
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0	
Do. per maund	0	4	0	
Ghee—				
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6	
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6	
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0	
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0	
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6	
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0	
Bread—				
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9	
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6	
Do. brown, each	0	2	0	
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0	
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0	
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0	
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6	
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0	
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8	
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6	
Grain—				
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3	8	0	
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	4	0	
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	4	0	
Do Goghary per phura	2	14	0	
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0	
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0	
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	10	0	
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	12	0	
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0	
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	10	0	
Bajree, Ghautee per phurra	3	4	0	
Do. Bhownuggur per phurra	3	12	0	
Rice Jerasal 1st sort	6	0	0	
Do. 2nd sort per phurra	5	8	0	
Do. Common per phurra	4	4	0	
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	0	0	
Do. do. 2nd sort pr. phurra	4	4	0	
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort per phurra	1	8	0	
Pickles, Country—				
Mango, per seer	0	0	9	
Lime, per seer	0	0	9	
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9	
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3	
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3	
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8	
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6	
Dry Fish—				
Surmaye large per each	0	12	0	
Palah, large, each	0	1	0	
Do. small, each	0	1	0	
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9	
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9	
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6	
Vegetables—				
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	2	4	0	
Do. large, per seer	0	1	0	
Do. small do. per maund	1	8	0	
Do. do. do per seer	0	0	7	
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	4	0	
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6	
Do. small, per maund	0	10	0	
Do. do. seer	0	0	3	
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	9	
Do. red, per seer	0	0	4	
Onions, per seer	0	0	4	
Cabbages, per each large	0	8	0	
Do. small do.	0	5	0	
Turnips large, per dozen	0	7	0	
Turnips small, per dozen	0	4	0	
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6	
Cellery, large, each	0	1	0	
Lettuces, each	0	0	3	
Beet, large, each	0	1	3	
Do. small, each	0	0	9	
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	6	
Do. white, per dozen	0	0	6	
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	0	
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	3	
French Beans	0	0	9	
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	9	0	
Brinjals, Bombay, per seer	0	6	0	
Pumpkins, large, each	0	6	0	
Do. small, each	0	4	0	
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	8	0	
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	0	
Beans, double, per seer	0	2	0	
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	3	
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3	
Coconuts, whole, per 100	5	0	0	
Do. shelled, per maund	3	12	0	
Betelnut, per maund	6	0	0	
Do. leaf, per 100	0	1	6	
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	1	0	
Coconut Janghbohar per 100	6	0	0	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

Home Department.

The Hon'ble Sir C U Aitchison, KCSI, CIE, LLD, DCL, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl of India, returned to India from the leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 125, dated the 7th April 1887, and resumed his seat on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

Genl Sir H N D Prendergast, KCB, VC, Royal Engrs, Offg Resident in Mysore and Chief Commr of Coorg, to act also as Judl Commr of Coorg, from 11th Oct 1887, during the absence of Sir C E Bernard, KCSI, CS, on furlough, or until further orders.

Sanitary.

With effect from 4th Aug 1886, Brigade-Surg J Richardson, MB, Sanitary Commr for the N W-P and Oudh, sub pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment.

With effect from the 14th Nov 1886, Surg-Maj A Stephen, MB, Sanitary Commr of the Punjab sub pro tem and Surg-Maj D Wilkie, MB, Statistical Officer to the Govt of India in the Sanitary and Medl Depts, sub pro tem, are confirmed in their respective appointments.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Mr Philip Lake, who has been appointed an Asst Supdt of the 3rd Grade in the Geological Survey of India by H M's Secy of State, joined his appointment on the afternoon of the 27th Sept 1887.

Mr William King, AB, D Sc, director of the Geological Survey of India, having returned to duty after expiry of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 296, dated 3rd June last, Mr R Bruce Foote reverted to his substantive appointment as Supdt of the 1st Grade, from 27th Sept 1887.

Mr H Horst, Depy Supdt, 3rd Grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for 18 months, from 15th Nov next, or any subsequent date from which his services can be spared.

Foreign Department.

Maj H A Vincent, Squadron Commander, and offg 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Asst at Goona, from 8th Sept 1887.

Capt C W Ravanshaw, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and First Asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave for 31 days, from 14th Oct 1887, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Dept, from 9th Aug 1887:—

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Col H P Peacock, Offg Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Lieut-Col F A Wilson, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Mr P J C Robertson, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, sub *pro tem*, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Capt H M Temple, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class sub pro tem.

Capt G Gaisford, Offg Political Asst of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Military Department.

Appointments, Army Remount Department.

Maj T Deane, BSC, Depy Secy to the Govt of India, Mily Dept, to officiate as Dir of Army Remount Operations for India, vice Col B Williams, C B, who has proceeded on furlough. Dated 14th Oct 1887.

Staff Corps.

Lieut Harward Patrick Courtis O'Farrel, 6th Dragoon Guards, offg Sqdn Officer, 18th Benl Lancers, having completed 18th months' probationary service, is admitted to the BSC, from 9th March 1883, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Maj A P Thornton, BSC, Political Agent, 3rd class, Additional Political Agent, 1st class, Bikanir (p a), for 1 year, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Lieut-Col R O Vyvyan, Genl List, Infy, 40th Ben Infy (p a), for one year. Pension service,—28th year, commenced 11th Mar 1887.

Capt W A D'O O'Mealy, DSC, 1st Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, Adjt, Behar Light Horse (m c) for 1 year. Pension service,—15 year, commenced 12th Feb 1887.

Surg G A Cones, 17th Benl Infy (m c), for 1 year. Pension service,—9th year, commenced 14th Mar 1887.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India:—

Col T A Scott, BSC, (p a), for 183 days.

Lieut-Col P W Smith, Genl List, Infy (p a), for 3 months.

Lieut-Col J R Wilmer, BSC (m c), for 6 months.

Capt R A C King, R A, Commandant, No. 3 (Mountain) Battery, Punjab Frontier Force (m c), for 3 months.

Capt F G Vivian, BSC (n p a), for 4 months.

Promotions.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Colonel in the Army—Lieut-Col Willoughby Thomas Brereton, MSO—10th Oct 1887.

Retirements.

Col Talbot Bradford Middleton Glascock, BSC, has been permitted to retire from the service, from 5th Oct 1887, subject to H M's approval.

Capt George Ulick Bowne, BSC, has been permitted to resign the service, from 15th Oct 1887 subject to H M's approval.

Public Works Department.

Mr W L Buyers, Exe Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, is granted special leave for a period of 1 year, under the terms of P W D No 1940-IG, dated the 3rd Oct 1887.

Mr J Tait, Exe Engr, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is appointed offg Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Central Div.

The following transfers are ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

Mr F G Heaven, Depy Examiner from the Office of of the Exmr of Public W Accts, Burma, to that of the Exmr of P W Accts, N-W P and Oudh.

Mr C H LeMaistre, Depy Exmr from the Office of the Exmr of P W Accts, N-W P and Oudh, to that of the Exmr of P W Accts, Burma.

Mr E A Dennys, Exmr of Accts, attached to the N-W Railway, is posted to the Office of the Exmr of P W Accts, Punjab.

The Rev. William Radcliffe, at one time River Chaplain in Calcutta, and who, a local paper states, left the accounts and funds of the Bethel in some confusion when he suddenly left India, was brought up at the City Police Court of Adelaide, South Australia, on the 6th ultimo, charged with having committed a breach of the Bankruptcy Laws of New Zealand, and with being a fugitive. He was arrested on board the Orient, bound for England. Defendant stated he had been Chaplain to the Bishop of Christ Church, and was also at one time a Chaplain in India. He owed about £100, but he had left £70 with a lawyer for settlement. He was remanded for 14 days, bail being refused. Mr. Radcliffe was brought up again on the following Friday on a writ of *habeas corpus*, when the Magistrate discharged him, with costs against the informant. Mr. Radcliffe was re-arrested again as he left Court, but the Magistrate again discharged him when he was brought up again on the following day.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a RELIABLE COMPOUNDER. Apply personally, TREACHER and Co., Ld., Byculla.

WANTED.—An Experienced L.C.E wishes to join a Firm of Civil Engineers, or another L.C.E. wanted as a Partner. Apply "H.," care of this Office.

COME AND SEE our new Musical Dolls, Rare Novelties, all Samples well worth seeing. All Writing Desks and Workboxes at Cheap Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Some great Reductions made for Cash.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Boot and Shoe Merchants, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, by a European having many years' experience in Bombay and Up-country, a situation as Assistant or Agent in a Mercantile Firm. Apply to AGENT, care of this paper.

FOR SALE, or TO BE LET, a Lucrative Business (in Public Line), worth Rs. 5,000 fit for an Investor with small or large family. Address "M. P. M.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, Two new English highly finished Circular-fronted BROUGHAM and a stylish easy going DOG CART, also some Second hand English-built BROUCHES. The latter available for hire if required, with pair of well-trained horses. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bellasis Road.

FOR SALE, a number of Howard and Bullough's THROSTLE FRAMES, 210 Spindles each, 2¼ inch left, also some Bobbin Reels. Apply at the Office of the Anglo-Indian Spinning Co., 29, Rampart Row, or at their Mill, Chinchpoogly, where the Throstles can be seen at work.

LAX, the popular APPETISER and Tobasco Sauce, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, "ELPHINSTONE LODGE," Matheran. Fully furnished. Immediate possession. Apply to B. NICHOLSON, Elphinstone Circle.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

LANOWLEE HOTEL RE-OPEN for the Season. Situated 2,000 feet above sea level and 200 feet higher than Khandalla. Open since last 2 years.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

KEROSINE, SNOWFLAKE 150° TEST, in fine condition, for sale in suitable quantities at VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.'s, Gunpowder Bunder and Khoja Moholla.

WANTED COMPOSITORS, for *Deccan Herald* Office, Poona. Apply to "J.," care of Mr. DORABJEE HORMUSJEE CHENOY, opposite Victoria Gardens, Byculla.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN TEACHER, to give Lessons in English and Mathematics, from 8 to 10 every morning. Apply with testimonials to "A.B.C." care of this paper.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 15, Forbes Street.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS, 18 ct. and 22 ct. Gold, Indian and English made, of the Latest and very Fancy Patterns. Price Rs. 125 to Rs. 250. At S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

MAHABLESHWER "FOUNTAIN HOTEL" re-opened on 10th October, also the Proprietor's new Shop in the Bazar; and several houses to let. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built, near Gymkhana, Church, &c., is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Each Bedroom has Bath and Dressing Rooms attached.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

J. BROTHERS & Co.'s own preparation, SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME, reverts Cough and checks Consumptive Symptoms, recommended by Dr. V Velkar. Price 1 annas, to be had at both their Shops, Kalbadevi and Market.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIME-PIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

TO LET, (1) Two spacious BUNGALOWS on Varli Hill, open to sea breeze with outhouses and compounds. (2) One Bungalow on Varli Hill sufficient for small family. (3) One range of Chawl at Khetwadi. (4 One ground-floor house in Girgaum fit for press or godown. Apply to Mr. MOWJI RAGHOWJI, care of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Driers, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 21 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved Rs. 5-8.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Mr. A. Allen, tailor, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery, rich bronze table ornaments, handsome pier glasses, hanging lamps, Brussel carpets, oleographs, &c., the same comprises dinning, drawing room, pier side, dressing and washhand tables, sofas, couches, drawing room, easy, low and lady's chairs, sideboard, ornament and corner stands, chiffoniers, beds eads, wardrobe, almyra with mirror doors, chest of drawers, rich bronze flower vases and busts, very handsome gilt large pier glasses, handsome glass stem Hink's 3, 4 and 5 light kerosine lamps, coloured sliding cabin lamps, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder.

100 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal, TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m.

A quantity of Ordnance stores consisting of copper brass, iron steel cordage, timber firewood, leather cuttings, &c., &c.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at a godown, on the Port Trust property, opposite the Prince's Dock.

A large quantity of gunny bags, new and old.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned mahogany square Pianoforte by Kopp, a handsome English-built canoe-shaped landau, a pair of handsome grey Arab horses, a set of plated mounted double harness, lady's saddle, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, &c., the property of C. E. G. CRAWFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

Ex. s. s. Australia.

Five cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, consisting of Scotch curl coatings, Scotch green and brown honeycomb, Scotch cheviot, wooded solid corks, Scotch fancy suiting, mix corks, mix twill, fancy wave worsted, broad mix cork, colored Viena fancy diagonal light fancy check, wooded fine super corks, fancy tweed check suiting, check worsted, olive indigo, blue and brown, solid super corks, wooded solid super twill, indigo broad solid twill, indigo and wooded black solid supercorks, brown, drab, light grey and mid-grey corkscrew twill, overcoating blue corkscrew, stripe worsted, light fancy check suiting, hairline, check tweed, fancy wo sted stripe, &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Appolio Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, and close to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Pearse & Co., Ld., the valuable and handsome richly carved and plain blackwood, teakwood and satinwood inlaid household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, 1, 2 and 3 light hanging argand lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, firstrate pictures, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Bai Cursetbai, widow of the late Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee, to sell by Public Auction on the Kalbadevi Road, close to the shop of Mr. Khakeebhoy Pudumsee, the whole of the stock in trade of the said deceased, consisting of blackwood and teakwood richly carved and plain household and office furniture, glassware, crockery, electro-platedware, cutlery, a very handsome real China dinner service, table and hanging kerosine oil and argand lamps, Japanese screens, English folding chairs, flower vases table ornaments, corner bags, albums, and a variety of fancy goods too numerous to mention in detail.

The property will be on view four days before sale.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property known as the "Prospect Lodge" and situate on the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 19th November next, at 4 p.m., by order of the parties concerned, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 5779 square yards or thereabouts, together with the commodious bungalow, stable, and outhouses, standing thereon, situat on the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 95, Collector's new No. 816, Old Survey No. 63, and new Survey No. 7070, and the said bungalow and premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 7, and bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, on the west by the property of Bai Jerbai, daughter of Mr. Cursetjee Cawasjee, on the north partly by the property of the said Bai Jabai, and partly by the property of Mr. John Macfarlane, and on the south by the said Altamont Road, and by the ground of Mr. De Ga, and which said property is known as "Prospect Lodge."

For further particulars and conditions of sale (of which printed copies will be ready a week before sale) application may be made to the undersigned at their Office in Marine Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 20, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable pension and tax vacant piece of land at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the sea, suitable for building purposes.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the owners to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable free-hold plot of vacant land,

All that piece or parcel of vacant pension and tax land, situate at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3,800 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the west by sea-shore, on the east by Nepean Sea Road, on the south by the property of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Bottleboye, on the north by the property of Mr. Chabildass Lalobhoy.

The frontage of the land is about 100 feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Oct. 20, 1887.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 19.

The re-opening of business to-day after the Dewali holidays has not been attended by any manifestation of special activity. A certain number of Dewali bargains have of course been put through in both Imports and Exports, which have led in turn to provision being made against them in the way of Freight and Exchange, but generally the volume of trade is still restricted within narrower limits than we count upon at this season of the year.

The movements which have taken place in the Home Markets since the advices to hand on Saturday last are, an advance of ⅛ per cent in Consols to 103, of ¼ in French Rentes to 109¼, ⅛ in the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan to 102⅛ and ⅛ in Rupee Paper, both 4 and 4½ per cent. In Indian Exchange Bank Shares on the other hand a decline is reported of 10s. in Chartered Mercantile and £1 per share in Hongkong and Shanghai.

In the Mincing Lane Markets a drop of 6d. per quarter is quoted in Bombay, Linseed, 1s. 6d. in Calcutta Rapeseed, and 6d. in Poppy Seed. Wheat, Reuter says, is dull, with a decline of 3d. per quarter in No. 2 Club to arrive in London, but Liverpool arrival prices remain unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday displayed an evident tendency towards re-action. The days' sales were only estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats, and while spot American were 1-16d. lower, arrivals were 3-64d. down. In New York Ready Mid-Uplands remain at 9½ cents. but futures come 12 points lower at 9·58 cents for February delivery. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	55,000	56,000	48,000
Four days' do. ...	157,000	148,000	146,000
Total since 1st Sept....	1,335,000	964,000	1,004,000

The tone of the Bombay Market is decidedly quieter again to-day and practically we should call rates Re. 1 per candy lower with but few transactions actually concluded During the holidays what between export buying and the purchases of the local mills, a large business has been done, say about 10,000 bales made up as follows:—

New Crop.

Bales.					Rs.
1,500	Khamgaum	Good,	March	dly	192
1,000	do.	F. G.	do.	do.	198
600	Julgaum	Good	Jany	do.	185
700	do.	do.	Feby	do.	183 to 184
200	do.	F. G.	do.	do.	191
200	do.	do.	March	do.	189
1,000	Barsi	Good	do.	do.	193
300	Bengal	Fine	Jan-Feby	do.	163 to 164
1,000	Broach	Good	March	do.	220 to 221
200	Compta		May	do.	170

Old Crop.

Bales.			
1,600	Julgaum	at Rs. 171	to Rs. 181
500	Ginned Dharwar...	at „ 183	to „ 184
300	Bengal............	at „ 151	to „ 154
200	Compta............	at „ 160	to „ 162
100	Western............	at „ 175	to „ 180

Crop accounts do not appear to have improved at all in the interval and the anticipations of the ultimate yield in Guzerat and Kathiawar are decidedly unfavourable.

WHEAT is not quite so strongly held, and sellers are beginning to indicate their willingness to do business forward at certain rates, say Rs. 4-3 and Rs. 4-4 for Ek Dhani Pessy, but as yet buyers decline to operate.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay during the past three days have been as follows:—

	Sunday & Monday	Tuesday.
Cotton bales............	1,787	1,229
Wheat cwt............	12,329	7,890
Linseed „	6,730	2,827
Rapeseed „	4,016	5,125
Gingelly „	4,614	1,317
Poppyseed „	1,417	1,793
Groundnuts „	1,594	268

FREIGHTS have not improved their position since Saturday last, either present or prospective. The s.s. Rockliff is reported to have been taken up by speculators for the end of this month's loading U. K. or Continent at 13s., and December business has been done at 15s., while tonnage is offering for January at 16s. 3d. and for February at 17s. per ton, April-May at 20s. The following are current quotations, but it is reported in the bazaar that business could be done on lower terms, say for London at 7s. 6d. and for Antwerp at 11s. 3d. per ton.

Liverpool......	Ready	13s. 9d.	Cotton 12 wheat.
London	„	10s.	wheat and seed.
Continent ...	„	13s.	S. W. or C.
Open Charter	„	13s.	„
Havre.........	„	13s. 9d.	„
Dunkirk......	„	13s. 9d.	„
Antwerp......	„	13s. 9d.	„
Marseilles ...	„	11s. 3d.	„
Genoa.........	„	17s. 6d.	„ 2s. ex.
Trieste, Venice.........	„	25s.	cotton at 2s. ex.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with a steadier tone, owing doubtless to the accumulation of some little business during the holiday, and rates were made 1-16d. higher all round. Ready Telegraphic was sold at 1s. 4½d. and demand for Feb.-March has been offering at 1s. 5d. Credits for January to April delivery are quoted at 1s. 5 3-16d., for May at 1s. 5 5-32d. per rupee. The closing tone was the turn quieter, pending the result of Council Drafts but the following are the latest rates for the mail:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4½d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight......	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 5⅛d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight.....	1·81	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quieter, partly owing to the absence of speculators from the bazaar. Fours we now quote at Rs. 99⅞ to 15-16, Fours and a half at Rs. 102⅞.

The SHARE market is still closed for the Dewali holidays.

MONEY.—We subjoin our usual analysis of the Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday. The Cash Balance, it will be observed, has diminished by upwards of 17 lakhs, but 1 lakh of this is accounted for by Government withdrawals, and 3½ lakhs by an increase of "Cash with other Banks." The remainder doubtless means withdrawals in anticipation of the holidays, and may very possibly return to the bank during the current week. The changes are:—

Public Deposits at Head Office.........	Dec. Rs.	6,23,728
Do. do. Branches............	Inc. „	5,11,456
Other Deposits............................	Dec „	9,61,165
Government Securities..................	Inc. „	36,358
Loans..	Inc. „	28,185
Bills Discounted	Inc. „	3,03,416
Cash with other Banks....................	Inc. „	3,54,176
Cash and Currency Notes................	Dec. „	17,38,861

MR. N. LAZARUS. OCULIST OPTICIAN, has arrived in Bombay, and will stay in Bombay a few days before his departure for up-country Stations. Mr. Lazarus will be glad to see ladies or gentlemen requiring his professional assistance at the Victoria Hotel, Esplanade.

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA.

Orders Registered by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
General House furnishers,
18, Marine Street.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

RICHARDSON—STEWART—September 21, by the Rev. Charles Bradshaw Foy, M.A., at St. Mary's Church, Kensington, London, William Richardson, of Hethersett, Addiscombe, and Breach Candy, Bombay, to Ada, fourth daughter of the late Henry Black Stewart, Esq., of Balnakeilly, Pittachry N. B.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GEORGE—WORDSWORTH—October 15, at St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, Henry George, to Emmeline Fanny, daughter of William Wordsworth, New Cross London, England.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PEMBERTON—October 4, at Simla, the wife of Mr J S Pemberton, Survey of India, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRYAN—HARDING—October 12, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev W Beatty, Walter Bryan, to Grace Harding, daughter of the late Charles J Harding, of Simla.

WOOD—BARKER—October 4, at St John's Church, Monghyr, by the Rev M R Butler, M A, Frederick Stephen Wood, Manager, Huttowrie Indigo Concern, Darbungah, Tirhoot, to Ada Mary, eldest daughter of William Barker Esq, Hawthorn Lodge, Wylde Green, Warwickshire.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1887.

THE Secretary of State is taking his time over the appointment to the vacant seat in the Governor's Council, and is properly regardless of the fact that his decision is awaited in the Bombay Presidency with an anxious expectancy almost amounting to impatience. It is unquestionable that the appointment is regarded for several reasons with an altogether exceptional amount of public interest. In non-official circles, both European and native, there is an almost unanimous opinion that Mr. Justice West has claims and qualifications with which no other member of the Bombay Civil Service can at all compete. Were the choice left to the well informed opinion of the Presidency there is little doubt that he would be selected by acclamation. It is not too much to say of him that no man in the service, in culture and intellectual qualifications, can compete with him. As a Judge he enjoys universal respect and esteem. He has an unrivalled knowledge of our local problems and local administration. He is Vice Chancellor of the University, and a distinguished educationalist. Above all he is a man of the highest character and with a keen sense of public duty. That a man of this class and this calibre should be passed over for the Council on any personal or private grounds seems to be simply incomprehensible, and we must leave those who think this is possible to give some reason for the faith that is in them. It is enough to say in this connection that the rumours which have made Mr. West's prospects seem dependent upon a balancing of likings and dislikings have very greatly increased the interest which the public take in the appointment. It would be less disagreeable to believe—though even that rumour, prevalent as it is, we should accept with reluctance—that the appointment to the Council practically hinges on the possibility of providing Mr. Lee Warner with a place in the Secretariat. The natural and proper arrangement would obviously seem to be to appoint Mr. Justice West to Mr. Peile's vacant seat in the Council, and to appoint the Hon. Mr. Naylor to Mr. Richey's place in the Secretariat with the post of Chief Secretary, which is always held by the senior Civilian amongst the Secretaries. The main difficulty in the way of this suitable arrangement is said to be, not that Messrs. West and Naylor are unsuited for the places indicated, but that their appointment would make it difficult to provide for Mr. Lee Warner, who has great capacity, and who just at present seems to be regarded as the one indispensable man for any high appointment that is going. The Hon'ble Mr. Naylor is now acting in Council, and it is of course just on the cards that he may be confirmed. His confirmation would keep Mr. West out of the Council, and Mr. Lee Warner would in that case remain temporarily in his present post, Mr. Nugent becoming Chief Secretary on his return to India at the conclusion of his leave. If the Secretary of State should decline, as is most probable, to confirm Mr. Naylor, with Mr. West and so many other Senior Civilians in the field against him, Mr. Naylor ought in the natural course of things to be appointed to Mr. Richey's place with the post of Chief Secretary. Mr. Naylor has already acted in that appointment, and he is now officiating as member of Council. If he is fit for the Council, he must certainly be fit for the post of Chief Secretary. The only possible difficulty is said to be that the arrangement would interfere with Mr. Lee Warner's being provided with a secretaryship.

Setting aside Messrs. West and Naylor, various other names have been suggested as candidates for the vacant seat in Council. Mr. Henry Erskine, C.S.I., Commissioner in Sind, Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I., his present *locum tenens*, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.M.G., Commissioner Central Division, Mr. Theodore Stewart, Survey Commissioner, and lastly Mr. Nugent, Revenue Secretary, are all of them believed by their friends to be more or less in the running. All of these officers belong to the Executive Branch of the Service, and it would seem to be a highly questionable arrangement to initiate at this juncture the scheme attributed, rightly or wrongly, to Sir Theodore Hope, of eliminating from the Council the judicial element altogether. The late Sir Maxwell Melvill supplied to Lord Reay's Government precisely the judicial element that was exceptionally wanting; and the value of his judicial services has been widely and generally recognised. It would indeed be a satire on all the praises that have been showered on the eminent judge recently deceased to find that the earliest opportunity has been taken to exclude from the Council a man who is at least Sir Maxwell Melvill's equal as a judge, and who is in every other respect eligible to be his successor. All these are arguments which seem to appeal especially to local consciousness, but we doubt if they have lost their force in being carried beyond seas. The Secretary of State has during his career kept up a reputation for fairness and for a desire to do justice which political opponents have more than once recognized, and it may be believed that he will draw, if he has not already drawn, the same inference from the record of services of all the postulants for the vacant office that has been drawn by public opinion in the Bombay Presidency. The record points to Mr. West as far away the most suitable member of the Civil Service to be made a member of Council, and it will almost necessarily occur to Lord Cross that the *onus probandi* lies not on those who recommend his appointment, but on those who object to it. They must show cause against it if cause can be shown, and if any *advocatus diaboli* should appear in the India Office he must be armed with a plea very much more substantial than any that has been interposed against Mr. West here, even in a whisper. Objections of the "I do not like you, Dr. Fell" order will not avail at the India Office, even supposing that they have been seriously entertained anywhere else, and we should say that the mere mention of them, unless they were put much more peremptorily than we suspect it is possible for them to be, would help on the nomination they were intended to hinder. Nor is it likely that the Secretary of State would fall a prey to any arguments that may have been advanced in favour of the banishment of the judicial element from the Council. Here again he has only to let local history speak for itself, and local history tells of the infinite disadvantage of giving the revenue branch the monopoly of the Council, and of the infinite advantage—notably in the political department—of allotting one seat to an officer of judicial experience. Some, indeed, of the objections to Mr. West's appointment to which rumour has given currency would be exceedingly difficult to put in a shape in which they would be capable of presentation to the Secretary of State. The India office has not as yet invented penalties on capacity, and when it is suggested that Mr. West might be a little too able to make a good all round working Councillor the suggestion is one to which it might be extremely difficult to give form and substance. It would be even more difficult to satisfy an intelligent arbiter that it was either a relevant or a reasonable objection. Nor is Lord Cross quite enough of a bureaucrat to scent danger in the independence with which Mr. West is credited, and which, it is hinted, is deemed to be one of his defects. If he were asked to appoint a pliant Councillor it is highly improbable that the Secretary of State would go out of his way to find one. It at any rate should not weigh against Mr. West at the India office that he is known to hold strong views on many administrative subjects, and that he has spoken out strongly and fearlessly on some matters on which he has not found himself quite in accord with the Government of the day. Such a man is, we may assume, precisely the kind of man that an able and independent Governor would most like to have at his side. The advantage of hearing both sides is an advantage not confined to judicial proceedings, and the value of Mr. West's appointment would lie in the fact that it would practically secure in the treatment of many public questions an adequate hearing of the "other side"—a hearing we may say that in a Government untempered by any large representation of public opinion must be invaluable. In spite of liberalizing intentions in high quarters we have still to guard against a too large development of centralizing and bureaucratic tendencies, and the last place in which they should be allowed to gain a mastery is the Local Council. The presence of a trained judical officer in that Council is the best guarantee that we know of against a recurrence of those administrative evils which arise from refusing to hear both sides, and from trusting blindly and without check the officers in charge of the great fiscal departments. And we look with some confidence to a recognition of this truth in the appointment which is about to be made.

IN announcing a couple of days since the changes in the Education Department which follow upon the departure of Mr. Wordsworth on furlough we referred to the incidental disadvantage of grading officers irrespective of their appointments. This disadvantage, it appears, is keenly felt by the officers adversely affected by the appointment of Mr. Jacob to the second grade, and we believe that strong representations have been already made to the local Government in consequence of it. The case stands thus. The vacancy in the second grade created by the promotion of Mr. Kirkham, Inspector of the Central Division, to the first grade, has been filled by the promotion of Mr. Jacob from the fourth grade, over the heads of the whole of the third grade, and of two professors in his own grade who are senior to him. This may be intended, as we suggested on Tuesday, as a recognition of the very valuable and arduous service rendered by Mr. Jacob on the Education Commission, service which, it is known, was highly appreciated, and which, it is also known, somewhat seriously affected his health. So far, and leaving out of consideration all other claims, nothing could have been more appropriate. But the matter has to be looked into a little more fully, and other claims cannot be left out of consideration. Mr. Wordsworth's absence involves a change not only in grading, but in the professorial arrangements, and the change has been made by appointing Mr. Hathornthwaite, Professor of Mathematics at Elphinstone College, to act as Principal of the College. Mr. Hathornthwaite, according to the arrangement which we suppose will be gazetted to-day, gets an onerous addition of labour and responsibility, but no addition either in status or pay. This is against precedent, and the feeling prevails that it is also against equity and against policy. Against precedent it certainly is, for on two out of the three occasions on which Mr. Hathornthwaite has acted as Principal he has acted in the first, and on the other occasion in the second grade. That it is against policy would be scarcely less difficult to show, since it is plainly against the interest of any Government to have discontent in a department, and the discontent which has followed the passing over of Mr. Hathornthwaite influences the whole of the professorial body. The fairness of the arrangement we must leave the Government to show. Mr. Jacob, doubtless, deserves well at their hands or at the hands of the Government of India, and it would have been well if a recognition of his work could have been given him which would have been free from the inconvenience which has attended a promotion that seems more regardful of his particular merits than of the equitable claims of others in the Department. Had promotion been divided between the Inspectorate and the Professoriate there would have been no danger of discontent. Mr. Kirkham's advancement to the first grade is natural and proper, and has been unreservedly approved of. So, doubtless, would have been Mr. Jacob's promotion, if it could have been given without detriment to the claims of others and to the interests of the educational service. But apparently it could not, and we cannot affect to be astonished at the discontent with which the proposals of the Government have been received in the Department affected by them.

THE account which is given in another column of the present attitude of the Hindu community towards female education would be a little disheartening if we were precluded from taking the more sanguine view which the writer adopts in summing up his review of the question. His conclusions are at any rate those of a writer thoroughly acquainted with the tone and the tendencies of native society, and what is more, with the history of the movement which in these later days seems to have met with a check. We welcome his observations, however, less because of the optimistic spirit in which he concludes them, than because of the ample material which they supply for confounding the reactionaries who are standing in the way of advancement. From Marathi plays of doubtful propriety pleading the advantage of an ignorant womanhood it will be refreshing for Hindu society to turn back to the bright days of 1849, when young native gentlemen showed the reality of their zeal for education by themselves in their leisure time taking classes in the girls' schools in Bombay. The community may have fallen away from its first works, but the record of them remains, and so happily, do some of the workers. The Hon. Mr. Mandlik, than whom as is shown elsewhere no one has more eloquently pleaded for the educational and social advancement of women, is here, able and we must suppose willing to exert in the same good cause the augmented influence and the gathered wisdom of his maturer years. It would be a cruel sarcasm to quote the language in which twenty years ago Mr. Mandlik devoted himself to the good work if there were any possibility that he and his associates in 1887 had any sympathy with "those barriers which ignorance, joined to the prevailing apathy for improvement" opposed to the progress of education in 1867, and which he and they were at the time so anxious to remove. So that the Hindus have not to go to any other community, eastern or western, for either precepts or example in this matter. The best words and the best examples of their best men urge them to go forward, and that is why the brief but interesting appeal to local history which our correspondent makes to-day is so serviceable.

IF Thackeray had seen the interesting telegram which Reuter's Company in London thought it worth while to send us on Tuesday he would have added a paragraph or two to the chapter in the "Book of Snobs" in which he gives sound and grave reasons for abolishing the Court Newsman. The Court Newsman may seem a foolish functionary, though when he chronicles trivialities which make satirists laugh and the judiciously loyal wince, he may fairly plead that he only writes what he is told, and we have no right to speak severely of him. But Reuter can telegraph what he likes, so far as that may be the same thing as telegraphing what his clients want, and there are not many of them, we venture to say, who like to be put off with a measles bulletin as a piece of European news. It was not his fault, of course, that the announcement that the Princess Victoria is suffering from an attack of measles came in juxtaposition with a description of a rather more serious incident in the city of London. But it would have required more "able editing" than the best of us could command to prevent the two messages standing in ridiculous contrast. From riot, bloodshed and communism to measles is a transition too absurd even for the Court Newsman, who is happily spared the chronicling of contrasts of this sort. It is only when we have the Court Newsman, plus Reuter, that we can get into full sympathy with Thackeray's prejudice against the former. The Spanish Queen who called her Council together in order to communicate to them an important despatch from the King:—"*Madame, il fait grand vent, et j'ai tué six loups,*" might have looked upon Reuter on Tuesday as a personage of fine historic instinct. He seemed to us, for the moment, something unspeakably different.

THE memorial to Government against the order of the Commissioner of Police which has distributed the Cursetjee Sooklajee Street nuisance in various parts of the city, is being sent in to-day. It has been very influentially signed by all classes of the population, European and native, the number of signatures being close upon three thousand.

THE report on the operations of the Factory Act in Calcutta for the year ending the 30th of June last shows that there were 43 factories in existence during that period. Of these thirteen are jute mills, twelve jute presses, four cotton mills, three Government military factories, two dockyards, and the rest silk, paper, rice, shellac and other factories. There were 123 accidents during the year, of which six proved fatal.

THE *Deccan Times* states that the pay sheets of the Educational Department have not been passed by the Accountant-General's Office. The Nizam's College and the Hyderabad Collegiate School have not received their pay up to date for the last two months. "The hardship and vexation which this involves are quite unbearable on the part of the poor teachers, who depend solely on their pay for their maintenance. Why such a long delay should be made in passing the bills of a regular and permanent establishment, it is not easy to understand."

MR. MOOKERJEE, Assistant Curator in charge of the Economic and Arts section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, who has just returned from England, where he was deputed in connection with the Glasgow Exhibition, resumed charge of his office on Friday last, and relieved Mr. A. Macdonald, his *locum tenens*, a Professor of the Presidency College, who intends proceeding home shortly on twelve months' furlough.

THE *Madras Mail* writes:—We are glad to learn that the New Municipal 6 per cent. loan of one lakh, for the drainage works, has been extremely well received. The loan was closed on Saturday with the result that the whole of it was taken up at Rs. 106. No less than 6½ lakhs were tendered at an average of Rs. 102-1-5; and Rs. 11,82,700 were tendered at an average of Rs. 99-0-9. This result, which cannot but be looked on as most satisfactory, shows that the Municipal credit has by no means fallen so low as some would have us believe.

REPORTS are current at Quetta that the well known Suleiman Khel Chief, Taj Mahomed, who fled from Teheran with Ayub Khan, has reached his tribe.

ACCORDING to an up-country paper it is practically settled that Mr. Westland will present the Indian financial statement this year. Mr. Barbour can hardly return to India in time, as he will take part in the proceedings of the currency Commission which reassemble in London next month.

ALLAHABAD figures badly in one respect in the Civil Statements of the North-West Provinces for 1886. Summonses were it seems, issued to attach the salaries of 458 judgment-debtors, all of whom where either railway servants or public officers, the former numbering 316 and the latter 142. And of these no fewer than 244 and 70 respectively belonged to the Allahabad district.

THE Royal Jubilee Medal will be issued to every officer who was actually in command of a regiment at the historic review at Aldershot on July 9th, the recipients including officers of regulars, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers.

A SUIT for defamation brought against the editor of a Tamil weekly newspaper, by the Station Master of Tanjore, was dismissed by the magistrate on the grounds that the information published was in the interests of the public. The Station Master had been directed to withdraw the charge absence of the Agent, the Traffic Manager, and one of the district Traffic Superintendants, who were summoned as witnesses for the defence would have seriously interferred with business on the line.

RANGOON rice is gradually driving the Italian rice out of the Turkish markets by its cheapness; and it has also for sometime ousted Egyptian rice. A Consular report on Beyrout for 1886 shows that the imports of Rangoon rice into that town reached 25,000 bags. Hitherto purchases of Rangoon rice for Beyrout have been effected in Liverpool or London; out of the 25,000 bags only 10,000 were shipped from England, 7,000 bags having been imported direct from Rangoon for the first time, and 8,000 via Alexanderia. Contracts for several direct shipments have already been made for 1887, but as the Beyrout market is too small to be able to stand large cargoes, on account of the heavy fall in price which would ensue, and but few small steamers trade on the Rangoon line, it is believed that rice will still continue to be purchased in and shipped from England. The average price of Italian rice is £1 5s. 6d. a bag of 200lbs., while that of Rangoon is 18s. 6d. per bag of two cwts. The quality of the latter is also said to be very fair. Beyrout also imports direct from Calcutta a very large number of jute sacks, the number last year having reached 400,000, small and large.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 23rd of September was 77,752,115lbs., as compared with 111,903,693lbs. exported during the corresponding period of last year. The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period were 44,779,041lbs., as against 54,474,907lbs.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Special precautionary measures were taken by the Police authorities yesterday, so that they were enabled to prevent the meeting of the unemployed from taking place in Trafalgar Square.

Finding it impossible to carry out their intentions there, about two thousand persons proceeded to Hyde Park, making their way afterwards in the direction of Bayswater, and had reached Victoria Gate without hindrance, when they encountered a strong body of Police drawn up barring their further progress. A severe conflict took place, the mob, tearing up and destroying the iron hurdles and seats, attacked the Police with violence, injuring many.

On a reinforcement arriving to assist the constables, the mob dispersed, leaving several of their number in the custody of the Police.

MR. GLADSTONE AT NOTTINGHAM.

Mr. Gladstone attended the great Liberal conference held at Nottingham yesterday, and on rising to speak was received with a tremendous ovation.

In vehement language he denounced the conduct of the Government towards Ireland, declaring that impertinence was the only word applicable to their policy, which, if persisted in, would be the cause of a deal of rioting, and the difficulty that even now attended the Government of the country would become too formidable to be overcome.

A radical change was necessary, and this only an enfranchised nation could accomplish.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

In consequence of representations made by the Surgeon-General the programme of the Viceroy's tour has been somewhat altered.

Sir Benjamin Simpson has urged that, considering the present sanitary condition of the Quetta and Peshin districts, where there is still certain amount of cholera, it would be very undesirable to hold durbars there, or otherwise bring together a large number of people in one place where there is very little ordinary accommodation, as a great outbreak of cholera might thereby be occasioned. The Viceregal tour to Quetta has, therefore, been postponed till next year.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 19.

Speaking at Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, H. E. the Governor said he was pleased to see the Party of Progress here in Travancore who has the Sovereign of the country at its head, and that the Sovereign in turn is so loyally supported by his most intelligent subjects, which is no more than is due, for he is anxious to lay the foundation of his popularity most widely and deeply among almost all classes of his people. The education you have had will be a great support to his Highness's throne, as every monarch or ruler must be strong in proportion to the number of educated people who support him. In their days, when the school master is abroad in every direction, it is desirable as you justly say that you in Travancore should not be behind the rest of the world. Your anxiety in this respect is fully shared by the Maharajah. Your association cannot be better occupied than promoting the cause of education and in teaching the people loyalty to their own Sovereign. This is one of the chief foundations of the people's happiness so long as the Sovereign continues to do his duty, as I am sure with God's help his Highness the Maharaja will do. You have been so kind as to refer in terms of appreciation to what I have done or tried to do since I have been in this Presidency. Such tokens of appreciation which I hear from different sides are great encouragement to me to proceed in the way I have begun. I shall always be anxious and ready at all times to hear the opinions of the educated classes, no matter from what side they come, whether from British India or from the native States; and while anxious to hear all alike, I cannot pretend to pay the same attention to the views of the uneducated, because we know that such are often misleading and mischievous. I am grateful to you for your allusion to my brother the late Lord Mayo. I am very conscious that I could not walk in the footsteps of the wiser or more just benevolent ruler, but men must be judged by their own acts, and it is my earnest desire to stand on my own merits.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH MOUNG BOH.

TWO OFFICERS KILLED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Oct. 19.

At midnight, on the 15th October, Major J. J. Kennedy, Commanding Chindwin, Captain Beville, Assistant Commissioner of Alon, Mr. Annesley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with 75 Rifles 2nd Hyderabad Infantry, under Lieutenant Plummer, and 30 mounted men of the same Regiment, under Captain Welchman, left Mintabin to attack Moung Boh the Bayengon Prince, who was posted in the Kyoungo of Chinbyit village, 12 miles north. The mounted Infantry drove in the enemy's patrols, and without waiting for the Infantry, rushed into the village. The Infantry arrived later and helped to clear the village.

The enemy left 40 dead bodies including two Bohs, but the Prince and his Chief Boh Moung Thagyi escaped on elephants.

Our loss were Major Kennedy and Captain Beville killed, two mounted Infantry men wounded, and two ponies shot.

The enemy's wounded were not numbered.

Quantities of arms were captured.

THE ARREST OF DR. GEORGE CURRIE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

Dr. George Currie, who will be remembered in connection with the charges against the captain and passengers of the s.s. Goorkha last year, re-appeared in Madras yesterday and was arrested by the police and taken before the Magistrate, who remanded him to jail, pending arrival of the s.s. Goorkha next month. Dr. Currie declined on principle to give bail.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19.

Latest news from Kabul, dating from the 13th instant, reports all quiet.

The Amir has given permission to Mr. O'Meara and Mr. Pyne to return to India forthwith.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.

The Commander-in-Chief reached Mussoorie on Tuesday. He was to inspect the garrison to-day and proceed to Dehra to-morrow.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

It has been decided that the Allahabad University shall date its existence from the 15th November. On that day or soon after as possible will be held the first meeting of the Senate and the University will be formally opened by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES.

There or some ten or twelve candidates in the field to succeed the late Major-General Hyde at the India Office as Inspector of Railway Stores. Very possibly the choice will fall on Major-General Peile, R. E., late Public Works Secretary to Government in these provinces.

The officer appointed to officiate for Colonel Toker, who acts for Major Deane in the Military Department of the Secretariat, is Major A. D. Anderson, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, now Commanding A Battery Royal Horse Artillery at Bangalore, and formerly Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

THE BROACH MUNICIPAL CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Oct. 19.

The case for the prosecution having been closed to-day in the Broach Municipal Case, Mr. Mehta addressed the Court. On behalf of the defence he argued that there was not one iota of evidence to convict Mr. Edalji of the charges brought against him by Mr. Wilson, President of the Broach Municipality, and consequently he urged the Court to proceed no further with the case. Mr. Mehta criticized the conduct of Mr. Wilson, who, he said, had instituted the criminal proceedings against a respectable citizen without exercising due care and caution. Counsel also contended that Mr. Wilson had filed the information in defiance of the resolutions arrived at by the Municipal Commissioners in a meeting assembled. Mr. Mehta then applied himself to a searching examination of Mr. Wilson's evidence, which, he argued, was unworthy of belief in several important particulars.

Mr. Mehta will resume his speech to-morrow. He will be followed by Mr. Jardine, who also appears for the defence.

EARTHQUAKE IN RAJPUTANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NANA, Oct. 18.

A severe shock of earthquake, passing from south to north-west, was felt here at 10-35 p.m. The duration was three minutes.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 18.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 18.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

LISBON, Oct. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

ADEN, Oct. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta left here this evening for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

SUEZ, Oct. 18.

The Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia left here for Bombay on the 18th inst.

HONGKONG, Oct. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan (extra) left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s Amphitrite, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1 4 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅛
4½ per cent.	72¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109⅛
Bar Silver	44 1-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Oct. 18.

10 p.m.	80 5

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	81·1
2 p.m.	85·2
4 p.m.	81·1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Elephant Point Penang Cable interrupted.

Mr. M. A. Lawson, Government Botanist and Director of Cinchona plantations, Nilgiris, recommends that an attempt should be made to grow the ipecacuanha plant in India. He writes as follows:—

The stock of this most important medicinal plant has, during the past year, been increased from about two hundred to over seven hundred plants, and the greater number of these, as Government have sanctioned the proposal, will be put out in the Government teak forest at Nilambur. As mentioned in my last year's report, the few that had been planted three years ago in this forest are growing vigorously, and I have little doubt but that the soil and climate of Nilambur will suit them far better than those of Barliyar. Last autumn it was reported that the stock of ipecacuanha in the European market was almost exhausted, and that there were faint prospects of this stock being much increased by fresh imports from abroad, and it was further reported that the price of the drug had risen from half a crown to ten shillings a pound. Whether this sudden failure in the supply of the ipecacuanha drug is due to the plant having been uprooted in its natural habitat, or whether it is due to some commercial ring having been formed, I am not able to state, but it is certainly very desirable that the plant, which produces the best known cure for dysentery, a complaint so common in India, should, if possible, be grown in the country.

The fact that France is still offering rewards ranging from £1 12s. to £7 for the destruction of wolves may assist in showing how far off we are in India from the millenium when wild beasts will have been extirpated. About £4,000 a year is paid by the French Government for killing wolves, but before the making of that law regular parties for shooting wolves were organised from time to time by the authorities, while a corps of 410 wolf hunters was maintained. These men were poorly paid, but they were usually possessed of private means, and accepted the position for the sake of the sport. Their enthusiasm, however, was quite inadequate to making a perceptible impression on the number of wild animals.

THE LATE LADY BRASSEY.

Letters received from the Sunbeam show that Lady Brassey's health was a source of anxiety so far back as August 31, when the yacht was at Thursday Island. The trip up the Queensland Coast had been one of the most pleasant experiences in the whole course of the present voyage of the famous yacht, but Lady Brassey had already contracted the fever which was soon after to terminate fatally. In a letter from Thursday Island a correspondent on board the Sunbeam writes to us:—"Lady Brassey has been and still is very ill; and it is now a question whether we shall be able to carry out the programme which we have mapped out for ourselves. It is our intention to go on from here to Port Darwin, and then after a few days' stay, to admit of excursions being made to places of interest in the neighbourhood, to sail for Mauritius. We expect to be able to traverse the distance between the capital of the Northern Territory of South Australia and Port Louis in about three weeks, but owing to Lady Brassey's illness it is a question whether we shall be able to visit Africa as we proposed doing. If her health does not improve we shall probably go home from Mauritius in one of the French mail steamers *via* the Suez Canal. In any case we shall not go home from the Cape in the Sunbeam, but in a Union Company's steamer."

The *Madras Times*, referring to Lady Brassey's death, says:—"There is one feature of her life which no chronicler will fail to notice, and that is, the personal interest taken by her in connection with the Ambulance question. The sphere of all her labours was not confined to England alone, but wherever time and opportunity permitted, wherever, in her numerous travels, occasion offered itself, she was there to plead this good cause. The good results in the town and neighbourhood of Middlesborough amply testified to her exertions in that direction. Lord and Lady Brassey were there in the Sunbeam some years ago, when they had the opportunity of establishing a centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association in that place. Middlesborough was a perfect hive of industry. The country teamed with coal mines, mills, and factories, and the instruction given to working men in the art of ministering first aid to the wounded has saved numberless lives. Here in India, she never lost an opportunity of advocating the movement which is making its way so slowly. It was scarcely eight months ago that both Lord and Lady Brassey addressed a large and sympathizing audience at Bombay, presided over by Lord Reay, and pointed out that especially that great seaport and industrial centre, with its factories, docks, railways, and large public works which were in progress, was of all others a place in which it was extremely desirable that a knowledge of first aid to the sick and wounded should be widely diffused. We have had occasion, from time to time, to notice the good work done by Lady Dufferin, Lady Grant-Duff, Lady Roberts and Lady Connemara, but Lady Brassey's name amongst such distinguished workers figures as brightly as the best of them.

MILITARY NEWS.

All British soldiers in the Hills, except those at Landour and Chakrata, were moved down so as to reach their regiments in the plains by the 15th October, to be in time to commence Squadron drill.

The Company of Bengal Sappers and Miners at Roorki under orders for Peshawar is to be retained at the former station until the return of the Company now in Burma.

The Staff pay of Special Service officers now in Burma is to cease from the date on which they embark at Rangoon on return to India.

The 5th Bombay Light Infantry, the 7th Regiment, and the 23rd and 25th Regiments Bombay Light Infantry, will be withdrawn from Burma in March next.

Captain C. H. Stisted, 2nd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, and Captain H. W. Lovett, of the 2nd Battalion, have been allowed to exchange, each paying his own expenses.

[illegible] Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been awarded the silver medal for distinguished conduct in the field.

It is reported that honorary Major J. Robertson, C.I.E., Assistant Accountant-General, Military Department, will retire from the service on a special pension, on the 31st December next, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Second Lieutenant W. Holt, on promotion from the 1st East Lancashire Regiment, has been transferred to the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment at Secunderabad and ordered to join.

Captain J. Manifold, 6-1 Southern Division, Rangoon, and Captain A. Mansel, 1-1 Eastern Division, R.A., both in Burma, have been ordered home for the long course of gunnery at Shoeburyness.

Lieutenant E. A. Campbell, J-2 R.A., has been transferred to I-4 R.A., in place of Lieutenant F. Egerton Green.

Lieutenant G. F. LeB. Simmons, Royal Engineers, has been placed under orders for India, for duty in the Bengal Presidency.

On the march of the 6th Bengal Cavalry from Allahabad for Loralai, a troop of the 4th Bengal Cavalry has been moved from Fyzabad to Allahabad for duty until the return of the 7th Bengal Cavalry from Upper Burma in March next. The 8th Bengal Cavalry is to furnish a squadron for duty at Calcutta during the cold wheather.

Captain J. C. Francis's tenure of appointment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department having expired, he has been directed to proceed to Mhow to command the Depot of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

Lieutenant George Ruggles, Educational Department, has been ordered to England on abolition of appointment.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. H. Greig, R.A., on promotion from the Q-4 R.A., has been ordered to England.

Reports from Aldershot (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) speak very well of the new drill as performed there by the 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment on the occasion of the Duke's inspection. It is an undoubted improvement on the rush-and-tumble business now in vogue, and has the merit of preventing the noise, if it does not do away with the confusion also, which has been such a distressing feature of all previous attempts in the direction of battalion attack. It was perhaps fortunate that it was left to the Norfolk Regiment to develop the new ideas as this Battalion has earned for itself a high character, both for smartness and discipline during the time it has served under Sir Archibald Alison's command.

THE POLICE PROBATIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The greatest gratitude is due to you for the spirited way in which you have taken up the case of Police probationers. Your article of the 14th shows exactly how hopeless their prospects are, but it does not show all the causes to which the stagnation is due. Since most of the probationers entered the Police no fewer than six outsiders have been placed in the department above them; and it need hardly be said that six steps in a small department is a very serious matter indeed. It is enough to deprive them of all hope that even when vacancies do occur in the future, they will be filled up by promotion in the department. Not only that, but the old rule by which military officers had to leave the civil department on attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, has lately been abolished, and officers who under the former rule would have retired and given promotion some time ago, are now going to stay on indefinitely as long as they possibly can. All this was accepted without a murmur by those whose prospects were retarded by it. But there is a time when men must stand up for themselves, and assert their rights, and that time has now come. The probationers are asking for nothing new, they are only asking to be allowed to keep what they have recently been deprived of. To allow the original rates of pay for Assistants to remain in force will hardly effect the Imperial Exchequer, while it makes the greatest difference to the officers already in the department who are injured by the late order.

In the Survey Department officers receive a rise of pay after each two or three years irrespective of vacancies, while Police probationers can only get promotion on the occurrence of vacancies, and not always these. Policemen are always on the move in the districts, and often have to rough it considerably. It is simply crushing to take away the small prospects of pay and promotion they have heretofore had to look to.—Yours, &c.,

HARD LINES.

REACTION IN HINDU SOCIETY.

There is a good deal that is suggestive in the different phases through which the mental attitude of the natives of India in general, and the educated natives in particular, towards questions of social reform is passing. Most Englishmen whose lot is cast in this country, and who take an interest in the progress of its people, have recognised the fact that, bound up as most of the social customs of the latter are with their religious sentiment any active interference on their part with those customs is likely to do more harm than good. Their sympathies, of course, have always been and naturally will always be with the cause of social advancement among natives. But, generally speaking, the Englishman's duty in this matter ends when he has given the propelling force to progress by means of good government and by establishing schools and colleges. For the rest he must be content to trust everything to the natives themselves. This is the policy to which our Government has pledged itself; and, in spite of the appeals made to us by a few natives to abolish the customs of infant marriage and enforced widowhood by a stroke of the legislator's pen, we have assured the people that we will continue to adhere to that policy. No one can reasonably complain that such a policy is either unjust or impolitic. It has this merit, that, while, on the one hand, it spares Hindu society from the evil effects of a hasty revolution, which is as much to be deprecated as standing still, it ensures, on the other, permanence and thoroughness to the cause of social progress by enabling reform to come from within, instead of being forced from without.

Native reformers may, however, be here and there found complaining that the efforts made by the British Government to enlighten and reform the people by opening schools and establishing colleges for their education have not quite succeeded. There are those who point to the reactionary spirit which has just now taken hold of the Hindus, in support of that view, and undoubtedly, if the writings in the Native Press afford a correct index to the state of feeling among both educated and uneducated Hindus, it would seem that there was a distinct tendency among many, if not most, of the latter to uphold institutions and customs which one might have expected those of them who are educated to oppose. One often hears the remark made by enlightened Hindus themselves that there was a time, scarcely ten years back, when it would have been difficult to find a single Hindu putting in a plea for infant marriage and enforced widowhood. Scores of such men could, we are told, be found just now. Possibly there is some exaggeration in the statement, but there is, we may say, something significant in one sign of the times at least—namely, that the spirit of reaction among Hindus of which we hear so much is, curiously enough, manifesting itself in the form of opposition to that on which most enlightened Hindus have hitherto rested their chief hopes of social regeneration—we mean female education. This, we understand, is particularly the case in Poona, which is well known as the stronghold of Brahmin orthodoxy in Western India. The girls' High School there, which was established by some native gentlemen three years ago, for the higher education of native girls, is being bitterly opposed by some of the local papers. The native gentlemen, who are on the Committee of the institution, and the English lady, who is doing good work as its superintendent, are, we hear, being somewhat harshly criticised and caricatured. The school is condemned, not indeed on the ground, it would seem, that education is not wanted for females. Its adverse critics are shrewd enough, it appears, to see that it will not do credit to their education if they take that discredited position. But their condemnation rests on the ground that the school threatens to Anglicise native ladies and to prepare the way for the introduction of English manners and customs into Hindu society. So zealous indeed are those who take this view of the question in maintaining it that one of them has even gone the length of giving expression to the local prejudice by satirising in a play the girl students of the High School, its Committee, and its lady superintendent. We hear the play is acted every week in a local theatre; and, if we are not misinformed, it is said to be the favourite sensation of the season with both the educated and uneducated Hindus of Poona, excepting of course those who take a more enlightened view of female education. [illegible] of the play makes no secret of his hostility to English education. He frankly avows that, in his opinion, it has done and is doing immense harm to the males of his Community—perhaps he sees an illustration of this view in his own person,—and he argues that English education will ruin the very basis of Hindu society, if Hindu ladies be allowed to be contaminated by it. He is so far at least consistent. We have no means of judging whether the play is objectionable from any other point of view than that it merely satirises the higher education of females in schools. That is a question which we may leave to those who are more directly interested in venacular publications. But it does seem that the reactionary spirit of the Hindu mind has gone so far as to assert that knowledge freely and liberally imparted to women is dangerous, and that the community will lose more than they are likely to gain from it.

This may at first sight seem to justify disappointment, and, indeed, this manifestation of the reactionary spirit is all the more to be regretted, because, so far as female education is concerned, Western India enjoys the credit of having, nearly forty years ago, made a far better beginning than any other part of this country, and only three years ago the Education Commission appointed by Lord Ripon complimented this Presidency on the spontaneous advance it had made in the education of native girls. That was a well deserved compliment, because the question of female education had been taken up by the earlier batch of educated natives on this side of India with a zeal and activity, which did not fail to receive from time to time the warm acknowledgments of the Government and of such eminent educationists as the late Sir Erskine Perry. It was in 1849 that a few educated Hindus and Parsis, just fresh from College, opened of their own accord schools for the education of native girls in Bombay. The native community had at that time very strong prejudices against female education, and the young gentlemen found it impossible to expect pecuniary help from their richer but more bigoted and conservative countrymen. The Government were not able to help them, probably because they feared they should, by so doing, encounter the opposition of the native community. The young gentlemen were helpless in the matter, but they managed to get over the difficulty by conducting the schools themselves until such time as they were able, owing to the success of the experiment, to secure the support and sympathy of some of their wealthier countrymen. For a year or so they taught the girls themselves from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. daily carrying on their avocations either as teachers or scholars, in what was then known as the Elphinstone Institution. The experiment did succeed. Prejudices slowly gave way, and the young originators of the schools for girls were able to collect funds from some of their more influential countrymen for the purpose of employing paid teachers in the schools. Leaders of the Hindu community like Sir Munguldas Nathubhai and the late Jugernath Shankershet were the first to respond to their appeal for help. Thus strongly supported, the cause of female education was eventually placed on a sound footing. It was under the auspices of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, which counted among its members nearly all the educated young men of the day, that these schools were established, and several valuable testimonies may be quoted for the purpose of showing that the originators worked with great enthusiasm, and that from the beginning, they aimed at bringing about slowly but surely a state of things which should enable native girls to receive higher education, to which in Poona so much opposition is now being shown. The late Professor Patton, for instance, who was the first President of the Students' Society, has left it on record that in the numerous essays on the social condition of India, which were read before this Society, "the position of women, and the necessity of education as a means of raising them in the social scale, occupied a prominent place. "Each member"—we are further told—"promised to use his influence with his own friends to endeavour to induce one girl at least to attend a school." Prof. Reid, who succeeded Prof. Patton as President of the Society, said of the young gentlemen who started the girls' schools and for some time taught them—

"Carefully did they prepare themselves for their duties by reading every work on practical education within their reach, and by holding frequent meetings to consider how best they might instruct the children that were entrusted to their care. Their design was not simply to teach reading and writing, but to give such an education as would have an influence on the whole character." The Government of Bombay were so much struck with the energy of the young men that they regarded the establishment of the girls' schools as an epoch in the history of education in this Presidency, "from which, it is to be hoped, will in due time be traced the commencement of a rapid, marked, and constant progress." Perhaps the most important testimony was that of the late Sir Erskine Perry, who as President of the Board of Education of that day, reported, "the most remarkable incident in the history of public instruction, which has recently occurred in this Presidency, is the spread of education among females." He observed that it was remarkable that "the natives should be pushing on female education without any aid from us."

Nor did the earlier batch of educated natives seem to have thought, as the writer of the play, satirising the higher education of women and the Poona Girls' High School thinks, that English education had done immense harm to them and their country. In an address which they presented to the late Miss Mary Carpenter, in 1867, and which was signed on behalf of them by the late Dr. Bhau Daji as President, and Rao Saheb—now the Hon. V. N. Mandlik as secretary, they owned that they were led "by an irresistible enthusiasm—the result of their English education—to do something practically for the good of their country; and, encouraged by their worthy teachers, they resolved on commencing the task of female education amongst the higher classes in Bombay." They then went on in the same address to give the following assurance to Miss Carpenter:—"We do not flatter ourselves to have done much in a cause with which our best interests are so intimately connected. On the contrary, we are sensible that the work has only begun, and that renewed efforts will have to be made by us at every step to overcome the barriers which ignorance, joined to the prevailing apathy for improvement, opposes to its progress. Our pupils are girls, who, owing to a want of qualified female teachers, to the custom of early marriages, to social prejudices, and to a variety of other circumstances leave the school early. Our task thus remains partially accomplished; but by the Divine blessing we intend to persevere in our humble efforts." And as to imparting an English education to the girls, even so eminent a gentleman as the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Mandlik, with all his conservative ideas on the question of female advancement, observed in 1863:—"I should be delighted to see properly conducted English schools for such girls as were well grounded in their own Vernaculars, and whose parents could afford the luxury as it at present is, and must continue to be for years to come."

This history of the origin and development of female education in this Presidency contrasts most favourably indeed with the bitter opposition, which, it is said, is now being shown to the higher education of women. From the present attitude of many educated Hindus one might perhaps be led to infer that Hindu society was moving backward, instead of forward. We do not think, however, Hindu reformers would be at all justified in taking so despondent a view. If we are not mistaken, the present is one of those temporary reactions, of which we find many examples in the history of all nations that have struggled for progress. Speaking of the public mind of England, Macaulay has remarked that it "resembles that of the sea when the tide is rising. Each successive wave rushes forward, breaks, and rolls back, but the great flood is steadily coming on." "In the history of the national mind," says the same historian, "which is, in truth, the history of the nation, we must carefully distinguish between that recoil which regularly follows every advance and a great general ebb." This may be said of the public mind in India too. The present reactionary spirit of the Hindus is, we take it, one of the recoils of history of which Macaulay speaks, and it is not likely to last long. Hindu reformers need not go far to satisfy themselves on this point. They have an illustration of what we say in the history of a community which is living in their midst and which has been noted for its progressive character. When in 1852 the late Sir Erskine Perry organised a ladies' committee, composed of several European ladies then living in Bombay, for promoting female education among the natives, the Parsis were the foremost in opposing it. The Parsi journalists of the time ran down the movement, and one of them—such is the coincidence—wrote in the very satirised the Girls' High School there. He called upon the parents of girls "to be on their guard or they will have to repent too late." He asked:—"Did not our illustrious forefathers and the wise men of old give instruction to their girls in reading and writing in their own houses? Thousands of years have passed by in peace and prosperity, but the time is now come when all shall be subverted." For a time the opposition succeeded; but everybody now knows that female education among the Parsis has made rapid strides. As it has been with them, so will it be with the Hindus. There will always be action and reaction, but the movement of the society will be forward, not backward." The great-grand-children of the men who are now busy satirising the movement for the higher education of women in Poona will, forty or fifty years hence, laugh at the follies of their ancestors of the present generation. It is the old story that ancient prejudices die hard; but they are destined to die. History will always repeat itself in India as it has repeated itself elsewhere—nay, in India itself."

BARRACK TRAGEDY AT RANGOON.

Unfortunately the recent General Order with regard to the custody of soldiers' ammunition was issued too late to prevent a terrible disaster in Rangoon. The order, it appears, reached Rangoon on the very day that the murder of two corporals of the Scots Fusiliers was committed. It appears that Corporal Thomas had succeeded in obtaining an appointment in the Police, and was bidding good-bye to his comrades, when Private Mulligan, actuated it is believed by jealousy, deliberately shot Thomas through the head, killing him on the spot. The ball, after passing through Thomas's head, penetrated Corporal Christy's heart, killing him likewise, and wounding another soldier in the hand. A correspondent, telegraphing on the 17th instant, gives the following particulars of the double tragedy:—

It appears that Mulligan was Thomas's comrade holding the keys of his box, and a dispute arose some time ago regarding 30 rupees Thomas missed, and again over a sum of ten rupees. A month ago Mulligan had threatened to kill Thomas, and the night before had high words with him and struck him. Thomas remarked he was leaving, and would not take it up, not wishing to be detained by bringing witnesses. On Friday Mulligan was cleaning his rifle and accoutrements for next morning's parade when Thomas came to bid farewell to his comrades prior to joining the Burma Police. Thomas sat down on a a low stool in front of Christy, who was half reclining on his cot behind; and Mulligan suddenly raised his rifle, deliberately aiming with the result already telegraphed. The bullet passed just behind Thomas's ear, piercing his brain and entering Christy's left lung being extracted afterwards from his spine. Mulligan was immediately overpowered and would have been lynched had not the patrol interfered. He was handcuffed and leg-ironed, and his now confined in the barrack cells.

When interviewed by Colonel Jackson he remarked that it should have happened a month before, and he was glad he had done it, but sorry that poor Christy had died too.

The funeral of the two corporals was attended by General Gordon and the full regiment, all the officers wearing crape, and a large number of the public. The funeral service was read by Mr. Moir, Presbyterian Minister, who touchingly alluded to the sad event in an extempore prayer at the conclusion. The fact of every man in the regiment having twenty rounds of ball cartridge in his possession is to be investigated.

On Saturday night another man belonging to the Scots Fusiliers left barracks with his rifle and side arms, apparently for thieving purposes. He was discovered among some Buddhist monasteries which were surrounded by the police. The soldier charged them, bayonetting one policeman who had to be conveyed to hospital. The man was arrested.

Letters from Canton inform us of a scheme to coin dollars. Mexican dollars have taken the place of the Spanish dollars of 40 years ago, and they have spread, says the Canton Viceroy, through the treaty ports into the interior so as to reach even Tibet. He proposes that Canton should take the lead in coining dollars, and gives arguments which may meet the objections to the system in Pekin. His memorial has not yet appeared in the Government organ, but it is found in *Tien-Tsin* native newspaper. Hitherto the Chinese authorities have been afraid of trusting the people with pure silver, lest they should abstract the good metal from the interior, and the coin still pass current at the same value.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 13.

SEVERE WEATHER—DEATH FROM EXPOSURE—THE SANITARY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE—APPOINTMENTS, CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS—THE AKOLA WEEK.

Three nights ago we had a thunderstorm which surpassed in fierceness all the others we have had this season. The claps were so loud and incessant as to shake the ground, which made many believe that we were being visited by an earthquake. It continued the greater portion of the night, subsiding towards morning, but we are having very heavy rain since, which the weather wise say is the tail end of the monsoon. It is to be hoped their surmise will prove correct this time as we have already had more than enough of rain this year. Owing to these heavy rains, the rivers on the Ellichpur road have been flooded to a very great extent, completely blocking all communication. There has been no post from Ellichpur the last four days, although there is a Tonga Dak Service for the purpose and two tongas are placed on opposite sides of the river. The present interruption in communication has drawn the attention of the public to the necessity of bridging these rivers as soon as possible. The greatest obstruction is experienced at the river Purna at Assegaon where the construction of a large bridge was begun at the commencement of the year, but had to be stopped at the advent of the monsoons. It is hoped that when this work is proceeded with, every endeavour will be made to complete it before the next rains, and thus obviate further interruptions such as those at present experienced. Two men, while fording a small nullah on this very road, are reported to have been carried away by the current and drowned, while a third was, this morning, picked up by his relatives quite dead in the jungles. It appears this poor fellow was overtaken by the storm, and thus perished of cold and exposure. These are, as far as it is known at present, the only casualties the present monsoons have to answer for, but the bill of cattle mortality is much higher.

The Resident has directed the removal of the Sanitary Commissioner's office, to the old Civil Hospital buildings. The order will most probably be carried into effect as early as possible, as the Circuit House at present occupied by it is wanted as a private dwelling for one of the new Assistant Commissioners posted to this place. This decision has been received with some astonishment as it is well-known that the old Civil Hospital buildings is not fit to be occupied by a Government office, and to spend money on its improvement would be a mere waste of Government money, seeing that the arrangement is only to be a temporary one, pending the erection of pucca buildings. Mr. Cordery has also vetoed the proposal of the Conservator of Forests to have his head-quarters retransfered to Chicalda.

It having been deemed undesirable to have relations in the same office, the Resident has settled the question of the Superintendentship of the Commissioner's office in a different manner from what the public confidently expected. Mr. Jones has been ordered to proceed to Hyderabad and relieve Mr. Wade, making over charge of his duties here to Mr. S. Maine, head clerk of the District office till Mr. Wade's arrival. This of course leaves intact the other appointments, and Mr. Murray will therefore be confirmed as Superintendent of the Judicial Commissioner's office which is as it ought to be, seeing he has worked hard for eight years and is therefore entitled to promotion. Mr. Wade also comes on probation, but he will have comparatively easy times of it, as the heavy work in connection with the annual reports has all been got through. It is one of the signs of recent times for Beraris to try and effect either an exchange or transfer to Hyderabad or to settle down there after retirement, while on the other hand, people from Hyderabad are as eager to come to Berar. A great number of such changes have taken place during the current year, whereas no such thing was ever thought of before.

Surgeon Major T. Hume returned from furlough to Europe and resumed charge of the Civil Surgeonship of this place, displacing Dr. R. B. Roe, who reverts to Yeotmahl in the same capacity. It is rumoured that Mr. Callaghan, the Civil Surgeon of Buldana, has applied for 3 months' privilege leave, in which case it is probable that Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, from Yeotmahl, will act for him during his absence, leaving Apothecary Hendricks here [illegible] Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpur, has applied for an extension of leave, at the end of which it is expected he will not return to his District but be relegated either to Akola or come on here. Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, senior Assistant Commissioner, having, on return from leave, assumed charge of the Buldana District, Mr. R. Obhard C S. has joined his appointment of Special Assistant Commissioner for the first time since coming into the Province. Mr. J. Craig, Executive Engineer of the East Berar Division, has proceeded on a year's furlough to Europe preparatory to retirement from the service, and has been relieved by Mr. R. Swinnerton from the Melghat.

The Examinations being all over, every one is looking forward to the coming week at Akola. The Resident has been pleased to permit Deputy Commissioners to be present at the Horse and Cattle show, if so disposed, which will no doubt be gladly availed of as these are good sports in prospective.

MOBBING EUROPEANS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

We recently published a complaint as to the treatment of the commander of a river steamer in the Pubna Jail. The commander in question is an American, named Vancott, and "Justitia" gives some further particulars regarding his case in the columns of the *Englishman*. It will be remembered that Mr. Vancott struck a native under great provocation (admitted by the Judge) and the man died. The writer says:—

"It seems that as soon as the man died, Mr. Vancott immediately wrote a letter to the Sub-Divisional Officer telling him what had occurred and saying that he would come into the station at daylight and give himself up to the police. He accordingly started early in the morning to walk up to Serajganj, and he had hardly left his vessel, when he was surrounded by several hundred villagers, who attempted to assault him and threatened to kill him, a threat which they would doubtless have carried out had Mr. Vancott not been most effectually protected by another flat commander, who soon convinced the villagers that discretion was the better part of their valour. These men were doubtless instigated by the khalassies of the flat, but it will hardly be believed that these scoundrels were headed and egged on by a chaukidar; and it appears, if possible, still more incredible, that not one of the offenders has ever been brought to justice. Yet such is the case. There were, of course, the usual police inquiry and the usual result—failure of the police. As the villagers had never even seen the man who died, their conduct is all the more disgraceful and admits of no explanation.

This practice of mobbing Europeans is by no means unknown in the Pubna district. Only last cold weather the Divisional Engineer, while in camp with his wife and family, was mobbed by the natives, who actually went so far as to place men round the camp at night to see that he did not escape in the morning. About the same time the Superintendent of the Jute Company at Serajganj and the Assistant Superintendent of Police were mobbed while driving through a hat in the mofussil, but these gentlemen are said to have given a very good account of themselves, and their assailants got more than they gave. I merely mention these little incidents to show what may happen to Europeans, even when they are officials, in the mofussil. It is needless to add that in no case was there any provocation given by the aggrieved parties."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 15th Oct. as compared with the statement of the 8th Oct.:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 8. Rs.	Oct. 15. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,21,997	38,98,239
do. do. at Branches	14,74,6[illegible]	19,86,119
Other Deposits	2,97,02,763	2,87,41,[illegible]97
Post Bills	18,579	18,849
Cash Credits undrawn	11,33,539	12,74,341
	4,92,52,551	4,81,19,357
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	70,59,423	70,9[illegible],781
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	35,00,879	35,86,332
Loans, on Security of do.	24,31,994	24,[illegible]9,279
Current Accounts, overdrawn	[illegible],693	3,118
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,47,1[illegible],899	1,50,22,812
Stamps	23,488	23,844
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,84,479		
Amt. applied in reduction ... 5,84,[illegible]		
	2,99,511	2,90,479
Bullion	—	—
Cash Balances with Correspondents	12,48,698	16,02,874
Cash and Currency Notes	2,00,64,896	1,83,26,035
	4,92,52,551	4,81,19,357

Preservers for the Eyes, protects them from Heat and Glare, from Rs. 2. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE MITCHELSTOWN AFFRAY.

CONTRADICTORY POLICE EVIDENCE.

On September 27th, at the resumed inquest on the bodies of those who were killed in the recent affray with the police at Mitchelstown, two witnesses were examined—namely, Sergeant Brennan, one of the men who fired out of the barracks; and District Inspector Irwin, the police officer in charge of the town. The latter's evidence regarding the firing of the police and the action of County Inspector Brownrigg in connection with it, created considerable sensation in Court. The following is a report of the evidence :—

AIMED TO KILL.

Sergeant Peter Brennan deposed that he was one of the reserve men who came to the aid of the baton men, who were protecting the Government note-taker. At the time he came up the police were being forced back by the crowd, and sticks were raised over their heads. The sticks appeared to be good ash plants. Stones also commenced to fly freely at the time. Witness was much knocked about. When the police got into the barracks District Inspector Irwin gave the order "to defend the barracks." Five or six policemen immediately rushed up the stairs and took up a position in a room the windows of which looked into the street. He was ordered to load by Mr. Irwin, and to fire at no one except persons who were throwing stones. About this time stones were being thrown at the barrack. He fired one shot—a charge of buckshot—at the parties he saw throwing stones, but could not say whether it took effect. Other shots were fired at the same time from an adjoining room. From the demeanour of the crowd, he apprehended a determined attack, would be made on the barrack.

Mr. Harrington asked—If Sergeant Kirwan swore that he fired a shot from the window upstairs before any order was given, would it be true? A.—No. I saw Constable Doran, who was in the room with me fire one shot. I have no doubt he fired more.

Q.—Did you lend any cartridges that day? A.—I did.

Q.—To whom? A.—To Sergeant Kirwan.

Q.—If Sergeant Kirwan swore that you gave him the ammunition before the order to "cease firing" was given, would it be true?

A.—It would not.

Q.—Did you fire to kill? A.—I fired to wound a person.

Q.—Did you aim to kill or only to wound?

A.—I aimed to kill.

This candid confession created considerable sensation in Court. District Inspector Irwin was then examined. The following is a report of his evidence, which having regard to the statements made by previous witnesses was of a sensational character :—

THE POLICE ESCORT FOR THE REPORTER.

He explained that for a short time past he had been in temporary charge of the Mitchelstown district. There was a large concourse of people in the town prior to the shooting, and a short time before it a procession of about 5000 persons passed the barracks. When the people collected in the square to hold the meeting, County Inspector Brownrigg told them to send a head constable with 16 men to the meeting to escort the reporter. That was the first intimation he got of a meeting. Soon after this he was directed to send a reserve party, and he detailed District Inspector Meehan with about 30 men (some with arms and some with truncheons) to get ready as soon as possible. While they were getting ready, he walked towards the Court-house to get a view of what was going on. Then he immediately returned to the barracks and ordered all the available men to turn out. On coming back he was informed that the police protecting the Government reporter had been forced back. He then asked for the Resident Magistrate, Captain Seagrave; but he was not to be found. District Inspector Lanyon then came up, and said, "Wait a moment, and I will go to the County Inspector for instructions." Mr. Lanyon brought the instructions soon after, which were that the police were to force their way through the crowd.

AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE OF THE POLICE.

The police then advanced towards the crowd, and on coming to the horsemen, who were at the outskirts of the crowd, they proceeded to beat the horses with their batons. The horses began to rear and plunge, and disarranged the police. The horsemen, who had something like ash plants in thrir hands, began to strike at the police, and the police used their batons and the muzzles of their rifles. A free fight then commenced between the people and the police. Suddenly stones came from the struck. He saw a respectable-looking civilian, who had a long stick, strike a policeman several times and he saw a policeman strike a civilian with the butt end of his rifle. The stones, some of which were very large, then came in showers after the police retreated to the barracks. The people attacked it. The door was closed, and a volley of stones came against it.

ORDERS TO FIRE.

The County Inspector at the time seemed somewhat alarmed at the terrible noise at the door, and moved two or three steps up the stairs, when he gave these directions—"Men, load your rifles, and fire from the open windows." After the firing had been going on for some time he went upstairs to see if there was any further necessity for it. When he went up he called one of the men, and made him kneel down at the window and look and see if there were any persons in the street throwing stones. He reported a large number of people throwing stones, and witness directed him to fire. He then waited for a short time to see the effect of the shot. It had not the effect he desired or wished. I made a man get up, he continued, and I placed another in the same position. The second shot had not the desired effect, and I made a third man get into the post. Then there was a partial cessation of firing, and I gave the order "Now cease firing," which was obeyed. I next saw two men engaged with the County Inspector in the street, and his helmet was knocked off. I sent two men to his assistance; but before they reached him the two men were pulled into the barrack.

DEFENDING THE BARRACKS.

Shortly afterwards I went down, and examined the police to see that each man had his proper quantity of ammunition; and any man short of his proper complement I directed to go to the right of the line. I had no intimation there would be a procession on this day. I consider from what I saw outside that it was absolutely necessary for the protection of the barracks that the shots should be fired; and I should like to add this, if you please, Mr. Coroner—I would wish to add this—that our regulations, as you will see when I produce the "code," require us to defend our barrack as best we can when attacked. Sergeant Kirwan swore here that I told him to go and defend the barracks. I never addressed such words to Sergeant Kirwan downstairs, for I didn't see him to address him. He said he fired three shots without orders, when he was not in the room.

Mr. Harrington—In fact, he fired without orders from any one.

The Witness—Well, I was not in the room. Now, Constables Doran and Gavan swore that I called on these men to defend the barracks. Such a thing never occurred. It was the County Inspector who called for them; and he told me he placed them at the windows before I went upstairs at all. And it was he who was in the room, who put the men on their knees, and then left the room, leaving the men uncontrolled, although there were four officers downstairs, and he could have called one of them. I never called for six men to defend the barrack, because I had them in the room if I wanted them. You will recollect, Sir, that Sergeant Kirwan said that I called on the men to defend the barrack. I said no such thing; and, as a contradiction, Sergeant Ryder swore that it was the County Inspector who called on the men to defend he barrack.

WHO ORDERED HE BARRACKS TO BE DEFENDED.

Mr. Morphy—I ask you, on your oath, when you gave the general order to fire on those who were throwing stones, did you add, "By special command?" A.—No, I did not, but I placed the men at the window to fire when commanded.

Q.—Did you, when you told them to fire, use the words "by command?" A.—No; but they were not to fire except by special command. I did not give them the command at the time but subsequently when they were in the act of firing.

Q.—Do you say that Sergeant Kirwin, when he swore that you ordered him to fire at the men who were throwing stones, that he was swearing perjury? A.—I go to the extent of saying that he made a mistake; I would be very slow to make such a pronouncement.

Q.—Did you say it was perfectly false? A.—I Did

Q.—Did you hear the County Inspector give a general order to the men to defend their barracks? A.—No; that was not the word.

Q.—What was the word? A.—He said, "Men, load your rifles, and fire from the upper windows," and when he spoke to me afterwards he said, "Those were my words—I'll fire from the upper windows" If I were in command (pointing at the County Inspector) I would be the last man who would go back on a word. I have a very clear recollection of everything. The County Inspector then asked me, "Where was I (County Inspector) when I gave the order?" My reply was, "You were either on the second or third step of the stair going up, and your back was turned to me." "That's right," said he.

A Juror (Mr. Roche)—You were looking for Captain Seagrave that day?

Witness—Well, I wasn't aware where he was.

Q.—Wasn't it his duty to be there? A.—Well, I don't know. I was informed that he was in charge of the constabulary.

Q.—Wasn't he the responsible officer that day? A.—I didn't like to take the consequences, and I sent for some one to take command. I thought it would be well if he was there to read the Riot Act.

As District Inspector Irwin was leaving the Court-house he was cheered by the crowd assembled outside.

FORCING A PASSAGE FOR THE REPORTER.

Head-Constable O'Sullivan, who, it was stated, had shot one of the deceased, but has since been exonerated, was the first witness on Wednesday, Sept. 28. His evidence was as follows :—

He said he had been 19 years in the police force, and frequently escorted Government reporters to Nationalist meetings, but never saw a reporter brought through the thick of a crowd while the meeting was in progress. Before any attempt was made to force the Government reporter through the crowd, the instructions given by the County Inspector were that "the entire force was to be moved up to force a passage for the reporter." When the reserved force moved towards the crowd to force a passage they were fifteen abreast. Before the police were attacked they began beating the horses on the outskirts of the crowd with their batons. He did not hear the order "Retire" given to the police before they fled to their barracks. He was surprised that Sergeant Kirwan should fire in the street before he got into the barracks, because he had reached barracks before witness. The County Inspector was the officer who should direct the firing, and he was downstairs at the time the firing was going on above. Witness saw Mr. Dillon in the barracks when the firing was going on, and heard him ask the County Inspector "for God's sake to give him a chance of clearing the street," but did not hear the reply. There was a prisoner brought into the barracks by some of the police at the time, and one of them gave him a stroke of a rifle, when witness interposed, saying, "Stop; that will do."

Constable John Smith, stationed at Charleville, who was one of the party of police protecting the Government reporter, was next called.

At six o'clock the inquest was adjourned.

THE USE OF SPURS IN POLO.

The *Brisbane Courier* reports a case of peculiar interest to polo-players. It arose out of a polo match at Kedron Park, Brisbane, on the 30th July, when Mr. Harry Barker was alleged by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to have cruelly used a chestnut pony by spurring it till the blood flowed. The following is the report of the case in the *Brisbane Courier* :—

Mr. H. E. King appeared for the Society, and Mr. Winter for the defence. Inspectors Marlow and Dalgleish were also in attendance, and there was quite a muster of polo-players and their friends.

Mr. King opened the case by calling William O'Connor, a currier, who was present at the said match. He said he saw a pony with a little blood on its side, but he could not identify the rider. George Walter Dalgleish, a youth—the only material witness called—then gave evidence to the effect that he saw the defendant Barker among the players in the match on the 30th July last; he saw blood on both sides of the chestnut horse defendant had been riding; the blood was on the flank near the stomach; when the pony had been washed down the skin looked as if it had been pricked; he saw defendant using his spurs in the match.

By Mr. Winter: He noticed the pony particularly; some of the other riders had spurs on, and other ponies were marked, but not so much as the one in question. Witness was three yards from the pony when it was being washed down; there were no cuts on the skin.

By Mr. King: Defendant rode the same pony all through the match, which lasted for more than an hour.

Alfred Mayfield, a watchmaker, said the marks on the chestnut pony were not out of the way; but he could not recognise the rider. The next witness called was Alfred Walsh, who said he was one of the players in the match; he remembered the defendant's riding in the match, but never noticed any more marks than were on a great many other horses; the defendant's horse played about the best game of the day; he was bleeding a little. If the horse had been knocked up, he would have been changed; witness always made it a practice to tell players not to take horses in front of the ladies when knocked up or hurt.

By Mr. Winter: In a big polo match it is customary to change horses.

Major Grieve and Adolph Feez gave corroborative evidence, the latter saying he rode the same horse all through the match, and at the end it was quite fresh. The wound on the defendant's horse, when examined appeared very much worse than it really was. He identified the spurs used, and in his opinion they could not do much harm.

Mr. King then intimated that that concluded the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Pinnock said if he had known nothing of the case, and had just come into court, he would have thought that the witnesses had been examined for the defence, instead of for the prosecution.

Mr. King said he could get more evidence, and was told by Mr. Pinnock that the production of the pony would contradict his witnesses. Mr. King said that if the pony was produced, it would speak for itself. It appeared that the pony had been sent up to a station, and the defendant had not had time to bring him down.

Mr. Pinnock said there was nothing in the evidence.

Mr. King said the evidence just given was very different from what was told the Society—that people talked loudly in the streets, and put things in the papers; but when in Court there were different stories told.

After a little while the case was dismissed.

SIR GEORGE MACFARREN'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MUSICIANS.

On the occasion of the inauguration of the new year of the Royal Academy of Music, Sir George Macfarren, the principal, delivered an interesting address. The distinguished professor gave some excellent advice to young musicians, which was none the less valuable because it was gratis. The following is a summarised report of his remarks :—

In speaking of the absolute necessity for the particular study of music, of having a musical ear, he expressed his belief from personal observation that the cases do not exist of persons who might not be trained to a perception of musical intervals in all possible conditions. It was in truth but a matter of memory. It was of the utmost importance to all who worked in music to keep constantly exercising their faculties. It was of infinite importance to singers to practice those technical exercises which gave volubility to the voice and extend its compass, and to instrumentalists such technical exercises were indispensable in every way in order to give to the fingers the ability to move rapidly on the instruments they played. It was not ever in the career of the artist that one could say "I have finished." On the contrary, the completion of the day's study was the beginning of a more serious labour for the morrow. It was the constant seeking after advancement which was the real means of developing the faculties wherewith nature had endowed us all. In speaking of the importance of examinations, Sir George Macfarren remarked that many disappointments arose among those who did not obtain prizes which were competed for, but he implored the students to regard such non-success by no means as failure, and reminded them that many persons who had failed to carry Academical honours, either in that other educational establishments—in the Universities even—had afterwards highly distinguished themselves in the professions or pursuits which they had adopted; while, on the other hand, many who had attained the highest distinctions in a University career had never been heard of afterwards. The real prize was in the advancement made by the student. In order to master their heart fully and to do justice to the productions of their own time, they must have a knowledge of the works of preceding periods. Let them be contented let their own compositions to emulate the past, and in them have the conviction that originality would only find its proper expression when they had commanded by constant exercise such power over their faculties as would enable them to give utterance to that which was individual in themselves. He strongly urged the professors to assign their pupils' tasks within and not beyond their means, especially when they were to appear before an audience.

In the last batch of Chinese Medical Reports which have been published by order of the Inspector-General of Customs at Shangai, Dr. W. Morrison, of Newchang, mentions a revolting fact which must be new to many of our readers. It is that in some places in China debtors who are unable to meet the claims of their creditors are punished with the loss of sight. In the case which came under Dr. Morrison's observation it was the debtor's son who was the victim of this diabolical custom. He was tied hands and feet, and deprived wholly of the sight of one eye, while that of the other would have been lost but for timely surgical aid. The offence was that the poor fellow's father owed the remorseless Shylocks forty taels, or about ten pounds in English money. Dr. Morrison was informed that the cruel practice was by no means uncommon, and that about the time he was attending to his patient another man died in the same neighbourhood from similar injuries. The Chinese authorities are investigating the matter; and we hope that when Sir Robert Hart issues his next volume he will be able to speak of such barbarities as things of the past.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE MEDICAL SERVICE IN INDIA.

The *Madras Times*, referring to the suggestions of the Finance Committee in regard to the Indian Medical Service, writes as follows :—

As regards the distribution of the Surgeons employed in the British and Native Armies in India, we find that for a strength of 43,460 British troops, 228 Surgeons are required. The sanctioned number of the Indian Medical Service attached to the Native Army is 124, including reserves. This establishment, the Finance Committee observe, might well be reduced. Four Medical Officers in Bengal might be dispensed with, and the Surgeons-General Her Majesty's Forces and with the Government have accepted the suggestion. These officers are Garrison Surgeons, and the saving by the abolition of their appointments is estimated at Rs. 25,000 per annum. As regards the Medical Store Depots, the Finance Committee suggest that, instead of Surgeons Major being in charge of them, a considerable saving might be effected by having a Surgeon on Rs. 700 or 850, according as he is under or over 5 years' service. The possibility of a lower class of officers as Apothecaries was also considered, but that has been abandoned; so also the suggestion of the Army Commission that a trained Druggist should be employed in the depots. It is thought that, unless some change in the system is made, by which the work of complying with indents is lightened, it will be necessary to increase the establishment, and to incur thereby additional expense. One method suggested by the Surgeon-General with the Government of India was that all hospitals and dispensaries independant of Government should be directed to buy medicines direct from England, and not to indent on the depots for them. This, it is pointed out, is done by the Punjab and Bengal dispensaries. Objections were raised to this proposal by the Government of the North Western Provinces: one was that the price of the articles bought direct from a firm in England would be much higher than that charged by the Medical Store depots; but this was shown to be a mistake, as the percentages and the loss by exchange charged by the Store depots make up the difference. The other objection was that there would be no guarantee as to the genuineness of the drugs supplied by the English firms, whereas those supplied to the Store depots, through the India Office, were selected by competent experts. But against this it was held that the employment of wellknown and trustworthy firms should be a sufficient guarantee. The Finance Committee have now decided that certain hospitals should procure their medicines direct from England, and in the other cases, where possible, amalgamated indents should be sent in from the districts to the depots, the drugs, after receipt, being distributed among the Government Civil dispensaries, the Police, and Jail hospitals in the district, instead of separate indents being sent for each. All this refers to Bengal. Now as regards Madras: it is suggested that the Royapuram Detail hospital might be closed with advantage; that the old Garrison Hospital at Bangalore, recently converted into Followers' Hospital, might accommodate the sick of the Native Cavalry and Infantry Regiments there, as well as the followers, with little trouble and expense, instead of maintaining separate regimental hospitals for each regiment—thereby resulting in a considerable saving in the *personnel* of the hospitals; that the two Native Regimental Hospitals at Belgaum could be conveniently amalgamated; and that at Kamptee it was unnecessary to keep up a regimental hospital for each of the three native corps, as one station hospital would suffice for all purposes. It is also suggested that the Lock Hospitals in the Presidency, of which there are six—namely, at Bangalore, Bellary, Wellington, Cannanore, Secunderabad, and St. Thomas' Mount—should be maintained by Cantonment Funds and not by Government.

It was recently under the consideration of the two Surgeons General (Her Majesty's Forces and with the Government of India) who had been directed to submit a joint report, to introduce the Station Hospital system for native troops. The Surgeon-General with the Government of India was opposed to the system, holding that in the smaller cantonments it would increase, not diminish, the expense, and that, in any case, it would not be liked by the sepoy. The chief saving would be in the number of Medical Officers dispensed with, and the saving further effected by depriving the majority of the juniors of the Staff allowance to which they would be entitled if in charge of Regiments—a measure which, if carried out, would be a great injustice to the officers concerned. The Station Hospital system, he urged, was only suitable for European troops. It has caused cal Officers of the Army Medical Department serving in India; these however, can be supplemented from home, in case of war, at a very short notice whereas in the Indian Service there is no such reserve to fall back upon at a moment's notice. He therefore strongly deprecated the reduction of the service below its present strength. The Surgeon-General Her Majesty's Forces, Bengal, on the other hand, advocated the change. He stated to the Finance Committee that Station Hospitals could well be substituted for the Native Regimental Hospitals, with an estimated saving at about 4½ lakhs of Rupees—(2½ lakhs in Bengal, and 2 in Madras and Bombay together)—chiefly in the reduction of officers, horse allowance and absorption of Followers' Hospitals. But a slight increase in the number of servants would, on the other hand, be required The system would have to be introduced everywhere, if at all; a modified system would not do. The introduction of the Station Hospital system for all the British Army in 1880, it was shown, had resulted in a saving of about 10 lakhs of Rupees annually. Since these opinions were recorded, we learn that the report of the two Surgeons General has been submitted to the Government of India, and it has been decided, in deference to the objections of Commanding Officers of Native Regiments, to abandon the scheme. But, in so far as Madras was concerned, where the Regiments are not at too great a distance from each other, no inconvenience would, it has been pointed out, arise from the establishment of Station Hospitals for Native troops. The Finance Committee therefore suggested that so far as Madras was concerned, the subject deserved further consideration. With regard to that part of the Army Commission's report which suggested the abolition of Netley as a place of study for Indian Medical Officers, the Surgeon-General with the Government of India informed the Finance Committee that, in his opinion, it might be abandoned, as far as the Indian Medical Service was concerned. It is held that the institution is not popular—the young Surgeons would learn more by work in India than by the four or six months which they spend at Netley. But the Surgeon-General Her Majesty's Forces, Bengal, considered that its abolition would place the Indian Medical Service at an immense disadvantage as compared with the Medical Staff officers. A course of instruction in Military Medicine, Surgery, and Hygiene is given there which cannot be obtained in any other establishment in the kingdom, and certainly not in India. The candidate has also an opportunity for clinical instruction on tropical diseases afforded by the annual number of invalids from India. The Surgeon-General H.M.'s Forces felt entitled to give an opinion on this question, having had charge of the invaliding of the Medical division for 3 years. The Finance Committee, on the other hand, did not venture to pronounce any opinion on so technical a subject, but left the matter to the authorities competent to decide as to the advisability or otherwise of abolishing Netley. These are all the recommendations which the Finance Committee have made with regard to the Medical Service in India, and it is now left to the Government of India to pass what orders they deem fit.

Correspondents of the *Indian Forester* are discussing the subject of compounding forest offences. One writer says that "without it forest work would come to a stand-still." Another answers that it is fatal not only to forest working, but even to conservation. He says :—"It demoralizes the subordinates and the people by its close resemblance to 'black mail,' and even where subordinates are perfectly honest, by the temptation to slovenly preparation of cases, for it is much easier to get an offender to confess to an offence on the distinct understanding that the offence shall be compounded, than to work up the case so as to secure a conviction before a Magistrate."

The people of Melbourne appear to have very peculiar characteristics, judging from their Sunday amusements. A young lady committed suicide by jumping off the Victoria Bridge into the river Yarra, and on the afternoon of Sunday, the 4th September, the police were engaged in dragging the river in search of the body. To watch this lugubrious operation, the people of Melbourne flocked out in their thousands. Special trams had to be put on, and conveyances of all sorts were pressed into the service. Such a crowd, it is said, has never been seen in the streets before, except upon a Flemington race-day. The river banks were thickly covered with people, who consisted, not of the riff-raff of the city, but of respectably-dressed people—not men only, but also women and children; while here and there whole families seemed to be grouped together. When the body was found, there was such a rush to see it that the people in front were almost pushed into the stream by those at the back. The bearers of the corpse had actually to fight their way through the people. "No sense of respect nor of decorum," says the newspaper account, "restrained the crowd, which seemed to be carried away by an intense morbid curiosity."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. steamer Mecca, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Aden and Zanzibar, laden with a general cargo and a first class passenger Mr. C. H. Teneve and 47 deck.

The Steam ships Lucinda, Captain J. Care, Athabasca, Captain J. George, and St. Oswald, Captain A. Macpherson, were cleared out yesterday in ballast. All three having Calcutta as their port of destination.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethopia, Captain W. S. Paterson, sails this morning for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers on board :—Dr. L. F. Cawlaco, for Marmagoa, Mrs. S. Miley, for Mangalore; and 12 on deck for other ports.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Manilla, Captain A Cruciani, sails to-day :—For Genoa.—Col and Mrs Fred Knowles, and one child, Miss Russell and sister, Mr Js. Craig, Mr R H Gahagan, Lt G T Dixon, Mrs J J Murray, Miss Murray, Revd. De Monte, Lt-Col Greig and Lt M C R Lang. For Aden.—30 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

19th October, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Manilla	2582	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bezzoni.
,, Ravenna	2139	A. B. Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Khiva	1452	S. Rason	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Othello	1837	Atkins	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Murray	1372	Worfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Rockcliff	1498	J. Bafter	H J	C. Eduljee.
,, Stura	1415	G.B. D. Manch..	K	F. Bezzoni.
,, Aston Hall	2333	H. J. Moffat	L	E. Bates & Co.
,, Akbar	..	G. Baldwin	M	Hajee Cassum.
,, Guildford	1475	F. D. Moffat	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Wivenhoe	1225	R. Clark	O	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, Cuba	1373	Hoseason	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kt. Errant	2283	J. J. Mathews	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Canning	..	W.M. Edwardes	Ibis	Troopship.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Mecca (s)	Tice	Mozambique, Sept 17
	Pheasant (s)	Dunstan	Aden, Oct. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Lucinda (s)	Care	Calcutta.
	Athabasca (s)	George	Calcutta.
	St. Oswald (s)	Macphersen	Calcutta.

The steamer Ethiopia, Paterson, was cleared out yesterday for the Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered yesterday :—
Steamer Cathay, for London, &c.
,, Ravenna, for China and Australia.
,, Stura, for China.
,, Satara, for the Gulf and Karachi.
,, Commilla, for the Coast and Karachi.
,, Goa, for the Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Marti Codolar, for Mauritius.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
14	Clive s	Rangoon.
15	Chanda s	Calcutta.
	Narenta s	Calcutta.
16	Ellora s	Rangoon.
17	Clan Matheson s	Liverpool.
	Rewa s	London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
14	Arcot s	Calcutta.
	Sirdhana s	Negapatam.
15	Simoom s	London.
16	Clive s	Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 16.

Speak, Qr-Mr and Hony Lt, Bo, E Y Regt, from leave, from Matheran.

October 18.

Corkery, Surgeon, Bo, 9th B I, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—October 16.

Pelly, Lt, Bo Staff Corps, on duty, to Malegaon.

October 18.

Corkery, Surgeon, Bo, 9th B I, on duty, to Poona.

Spring, Lt-Col, Bo, Inspr Genl of Ordce, off leave, to Poona.

October 19.

Walker, Major, Bo, D A A G, return to duty. to Nuseerabad.

Foot, Lt, Bl, R A, on duty, to Bengal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 20th October, 1887.

1. A copy of the Rules and Prospectus of the Western India Rifle Association for 1887 may be inspected at the Head-Quarters.

2. No. 2551 Vol. B. S. Solomon having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

The author of "Sketches of some Distinguished Anglo-Indians" is preparing a second series which will be issued by subscription, in a crown octavo volume at 6s. The sketches will include :—Samuel Davies, B. C. S., and the Domestic Thermopylae at Benares, General Sir Robert, J. H. Vivian, General John Reid Becher, Colonel G B. Malleson, Sir John Morris, Sir Joseph Fayrer, (including extracts from Notes of Travels in India with the Princes). Hon Sir Ashley Eden, Sir Auckland Colvin, Henry Woodrow, the "Nestor of Education in Bengal," &c.

The Extradition Treaty, which was entered into between the British and his Highness' Government in 1867, not having been found so simple or so efficient in the working as are the extradition laws in force in British India, a new treaty has just been entered into between the two Governments, cancelling the former treaty, and providing that the extradition law of British India will in future regulate the extradition of criminals between Hyderabad and British India.

The Central Provinces Survey is progressing rapidly. Traverse work is almost finished in the Bilaspur District, and the party employed thereon will be transferred to Raipur early in the coming season. A new job is before the Department in the shape of a new large scale survey of the whole of the forests in the Central Provinces, and a commencement is to be made this year with Hoshungabad and Betul districts. In these Provinces the principal work impending is the cadastral survey of the Jhansi District, which will be taken in hand as soon as Gorakhpur is finished with, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Sandeman.

Attention was recently directed in the Southern Presidency to what are called "Adventure Schools,' The town of Walajapet possesses an institution that may be so classed. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Walajapet Range, gives us information of this school in his report on the progress of education in the Walajapet Municipality. He says :—

There exists another institution in the town forcing itself to a claim for a middle school, the like of which will be found a rarity. A few middle school second-class young men, who found their further improvement a matter of impossibility, and who knew their services will nowhere be wanted, took it into their heads to open a middle school, where the upper fourth class consists of the third and lower fourth classes of the Municipal high school; the first and second class pupils of the high school from the lower fourth class, and so on. The institution is guided by no fixed rules as regards fee collection, hours of working, attendance of masters and pupils, &c. At the request of the manager of this school, my predecessor in this range inspected the school at the close of the last calendar year and pronounced that no boys in the lower and upper fourth classes, though they were studying in them a year, were fit to be in those classes. The ignorant parents and the pupils are thus duped by these adventurers, who little know the mischief they do and the injury they inflict on the poor pupils.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

THE IRISH AGITATION AND THE NEGLECT OF BRITISH INTERESTS.

Mr. Chamberlain addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents in Birmingham Town Hall on the 29th ult. Replying to a resolution expressing continued confidence in him and congratulating him on his appointment as Chief Commissioner for the settlement of the fisheries dispute between the United States and Great Britain, he said that Mr. Gladstone had written a letter to a gentleman at Saltley, in which he threw the whole blame of the neglect of British interests upon the town and people of Birmingham, in consequence of the unhappy course they had pursued in reference to the "needful settlement of the Irish question."

But what had been the course Birmingham had followed? Birmingham had returned himself and six other members, every man of whom was pledged up to the eyes to oppose the policy of Mr. Gladstone's two Irish Bills. Did they or Mr. Gladstone pretend that those two Bills were a needful settlement of the Irish question? It was important that they should ascertain what Mr. Gladstone meant. If Mr. Gladstone meant that the sin of Birmingham consisted in the opposition—the unqualified opposition—with which it met his Bills, and if he considered that those Bills were a needful settlement of the Irish question, then what became of the concessions of which they had heard so much and seen so little, and the very rumour of which had been sufficient to induce Sir George Trevelyan to crawl back to the fold a repentant sheep, and to forswear every single one of his previous declarations? He (Mr. Chamberlain) had always understood that it was part of the Gladstonian creed that those two Bills were imperfect, impracticable, and unsatisfactory, and that they were dead and could not be revived. In that case, Mr. Gladstone, instead of blaming Birmingham, ought to be grateful to it for having destroyed Bills which, by the confession of the Gladstonians themselves, could not be satisfactory. He ought to be grateful to Birmingham for removing one of the great obstacles to the settlement of the Irish question, and if there was any further delay the fault was not with them. The fault was with the author of those Bills, who, having produced a scheme which, by universal confession, was unsatisfactory, now refused obstinately to say what he proposed to substitute for it, and refused also, as was shown by a second letter published in the newspapers that morning, to discuss and consider any alternative plan. The fault, if it were a fault, was not with Birmingham; it was with Hawarden—unless it was a fault that Birmingham remained true to its traditions, true to the great principles of Liberalism, which would outlast Gladstonianism, and had refused to join its faith blindly to one man, however distinguished, and to swallow proposals which Mr. Gladstone himself refused to formulate or define.

IRELAND DOES NOT WANT HOME RULE.

They were all anxious in Birmingham—Unionists, Gladstonians, and Conservatives—to consider any proposal or the settlement of the Irish question. At the present time they had received no light from the leaders of the Liberal party.

The speeches of Mr. Morly and Sir William Harcourt contained not a word of argument or definition of Home Rule or local government for Ireland, and that was what they wanted. They did not want windy declamation or philosophic research; they wanted to know what was the plan of Home Rule to which they were asked to give their assent and approval. He denied that the majority of the people of Ireland desired Home Rule in the popular sense of that expression; but even supposing that 3,000,000 of the Irish people did, as was said, really desire it, he submitted that a question on which there was admittedly so much difference of opinion, even in the country chiefly interested, had no right to a first claim on the time of Parliament and public attention, to the exclusion of other questions which were much riper for discussion, such as those of religious equality and temperance legislation, which interested the whole of the people of Great Britain, and which ought not to be set aside for a question that only concerned in the first instance 3,000,000 of people. On the question of an extension of local government the nation was practically agreed; but it was said that this and the other questions he had named must stand aside, because the Irish question blocked the way. It was absurd that that doctrine should be maintained.

PARLIAMENTARY OBSTRUCTION

Mr. Chamberlain next referred to parliamentary obstruction, which (he said) was in a fair way of being effectually dealt with. He would kill it—it was already scorched—by dispensing with the requirement of a 200 majority on application of the cloture, and by increasing the penalties for disregarding the authority of the Speaker, and for abuse of the forms of the house.

The Government were pledged to deal seriously with the Irish land question next session; and if they saw their way to secure the abolition of dual ownership without pledging British credit they would do a great deal more towards a needful settlement of the Irish question than many of those who were so loud in their condemnation. Irrespective of all political considerations, the country owed a debt of gratitude to Lord Randolph Churchill for having called attention to the important subject of economy in public expenditure and for the sacrifices which he had made for it.

The agitation which had disturbed Ireland and caused atrocities was rapidly collapsing. He saw signs of this in the violence with which it was conducted, and he trusted much to the influence of the latest Land Bill and firm administration of the laws for the re-establishment of order. The people of England would not yield one jot nor bate one hair's-breadth to the noisy threats of a clamorous and discordant faction

A resolution expressing confidence in the right honourable gentleman, congratulating him on his appointment, and bidding him God-speed, was met by an amendment on its first clause. This, however, found only about 200 supporters in a meeting of between 3,000 and 4,000 persons.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, October 15, 1887.

Government Loans.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs. 99	15
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	,, 100	8
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	103	0
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	,, 103	0
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

Madras Municipal Debentures.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912)	Rs. 106 0	Noml.

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6 Per Cent.	of 1867 (1887)	Nominal	
6 Per Cent.	of 1870 (1889)	101	0
6 Per Cent.	of 1872 (1891)	104	8
5 Per Cent.	of 1878 (1908)	102	8
5 Per Cent.	of 1884-85(1905)	102	8
5 Per Cent.	of 1885-6 (1915)	103	0
5 Per Cent.	of 1886-87(1916)	103	4
4½ Per Cent.	of 1882 (1902)	97	8

Debentures of Joint Stock Companies.

7 Per Cent. 1886 (1891)	Alipore Coal	103	0
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Asiatic	Noml.	
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1888)	Bowreah Cotton	102	0
7 Per Cent. (1887 1892)	Calcutta S. N. Co	103	0
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1892)	Canal Press	103	0
7 Per Cent. 1887 (1892)	Cawn. Cotton Mills	104	0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1891)	Darj. Him. Ry.	98	0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1896)	Do. do.	98	0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Dunbar Cotton	100	0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Eastern Cachar Tea	100	0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1889)	Fort Gloster Jute	103	0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1890)	Goosery Jute Mills	103	0
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Hooghly Mills	103	0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Howrah Mills	103	0
6 Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	do. (New issue)	101	0
7 Per Cent. 1884 (1899)	Inland Flotilla	108	0
7 Per Cent. 1886 (1890)	India General	103	0
8 Per Cent. 1879 (1889)	Kurseong Darj. Tea	103	0
8 P. Ct. 1887 (1890-92)	Raneegangee Coal,	104	0
10 Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	Sapakati Tea	103	0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1894)	Selim Tea	103	0
8 Per Cent. 1880 (1890)	Sing & Murmah	104	0
7 Per Cent. 1885 (1895)	Titaghur Paper Mills	105	0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	Quotation.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct.	146
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	900
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	10pr
Delhi & London Bank	£25	nil.	150a
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	110
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ p.ct.	123x
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	103
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	70

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	ad-int.	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	34
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	nil.	97
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	7 p. ct.	1,600
B. Baraguada Copper (preference A shares)	£12-6	......	13½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	67
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	5 p.ct.	1,400
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	y 8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10p.sh	275
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	78
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	91
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	150
Calcutta Central Press	100	y. 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	55x
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y 2 p. ct.	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	101
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	5 p. ct.	101
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	106
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p. ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	52
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p. ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	85
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	3 p. ct.	100
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	1
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	50
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	98
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	nil.	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	46
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	85
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	6 p. ct.	217
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	110x
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	86
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	1d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	99
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	92
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.	110
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 6p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	53	nil.	30
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	9 p. ct.	50
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 19 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p ct.	150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12p. ct.	125x
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	65
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	118
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 5½ p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	35
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	66
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	40
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.	240
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	76
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	51
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	2½ p. ct.	109x
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	104
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	152
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	82

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

Adulpore Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Amluckie	100	5 p. ct. a	60
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. a	50
Assam Company	180	10 p. ct. a	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil c	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad.-int.	70
Bengal (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct. a	40
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct. a	30
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. a	90
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. a	42
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	105
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.	25
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct. a	102
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	20
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	28
[illegible] (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	24
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	15
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	10
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	8 p. ct. a	100
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. a	30
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	2½ p.ct. a	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6½ p. ct. a	130
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	32
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	20
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil. a	28
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.	54
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	28 p. ct.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	109
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	16
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	nil. c	43
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. a	60
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.	103
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	28
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct. c	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p. ct. c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct. a	100
Indian Terai	500	ad int.	460
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct. c	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½p. ct. a	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	10 p. ct.	93
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct	150
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	18
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	nil.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. a	45
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. c	12
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	nil. a	70
Do. contributory	200	nil. a	60
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. a	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½p. ct. a	32
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½p. ct. a	40
Loobah	100	10p. ct. a	110
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct. a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	11 p. ct. a	90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	25
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	11
Moran, Assam	80	......	30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	14 p. ct.	100
Do. contributory	90	14 p. ct.	90
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. a	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. a	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	100	11p. ct. a	109
North Western Cachar	100	2½p. ct.	28
Phoenix of (Cachar)	85	nil. a	27
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct. c	52
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil. a	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	9 p. ct. c	80
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5p. ct. a	40
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	35
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.	58
Runglee Rungliot	100	5ad int.	95x.
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. a	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. a	110
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	3 p. ct. a	4-5d
Second Fallodhi	100	3 p. ct. a	45
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct. a	40
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct. a	86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct. a	42
Singlo Tea Co.	100	[illegible]	109
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	5ad. int. a	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. a	75
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct. a	26
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5ad. int.	90x
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. a	103
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct. a	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5ad. int.	141x
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	15
Washabarie W. Dooars	100	......	...

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c=Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d Dividend for the year.
years.
s=Sellers.
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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

	SHE SHOWED	
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HOP	"52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887.	BITTERS
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HOP	"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of	BITTERS.
HOP	your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken	BITTERS.
HOP	very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the	BITTERS.
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HOP	stead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only	BITTERS.
HOP	last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true,	BITTERS.
HOP	and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of	BITTERS.
HOP	Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now	BITTERS.
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HOP	I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully.	BITTERS.
HOP	(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." HOP BITTERS for the LIVER,	BITTERS.
HOP	KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medi-	BITTERS.
HOP	cine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and	BITTERS
HOP	wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other	BITTERS.
HOP	medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a	BITTERS.
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HOP	in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them,	BITTERS
HOP	or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.	BITTERS

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Of every Label.

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FARRINGDON ROAD,
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Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - -	Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remakable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

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Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
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EXTRA **"C. I. G"** OLD
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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White " Special Reserve, Extra Old—26 Rupees.

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Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

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IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
of ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	**JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.
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[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.
Rahtjen's Composition for Ship's Bottom.
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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 36 „

Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 38 „

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.

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Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.

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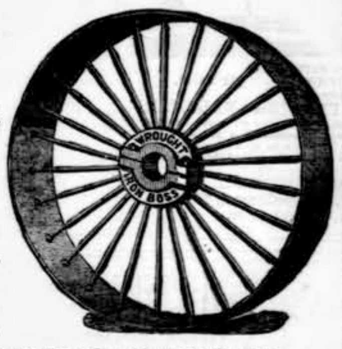

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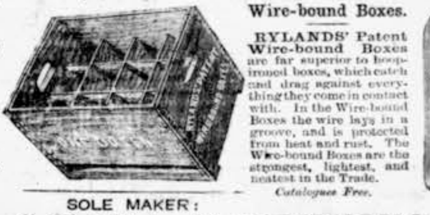

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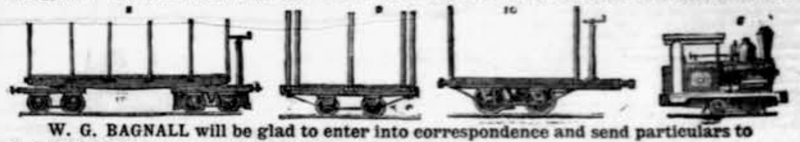

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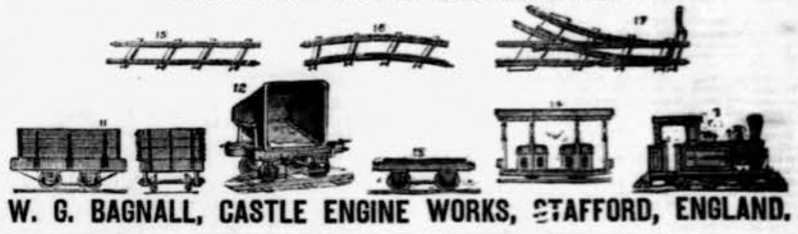

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